



C. M. CARLSON

Condensed History

—OF—

Wright County

1851-1935

Compiled and Published By

C. A. French

Monticello, Minnesota

Frank B. Lamson

Peru, Indiana

1935

EAGLE PRINTING COMPANY, DELAND, MINN.

Foreword

In writing a condensed history of Wright County it was not the purpose of the compilers to give in detail the events which have occurred since its organization, but rather to cover the high lights of its tragical stories and other episodes which have played an important part in the lives of its people. To do this it has been necessary to cull and abbreviate much that undoubtedly would be of interest. The stories and facts which we present in this volume have been carefully and patiently verified from many sources. Our readers may rest assured that our aim has been to select such matter as is authoritative, reliable and interesting.

4-3-67
Jury Risdall
Toivo Kangas
Jury Sieg
Audrey Sieg



3 0000 11155104 4

Dedication

This history is affectionately dedicated to one who experienced the hardships and privations of pioneer days and whose life has been shaped by high ideals and noble purposes. A man who has contributed in full measure to the growth and development of the community in which he lives and serves. That man is C. M. Carlson.

GEN.

977.551

881

MID-C
North
Highw
Indep.

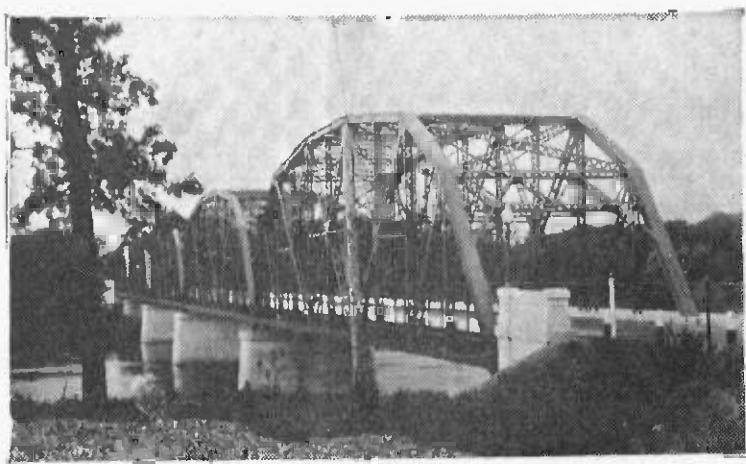
MID-CONTINENT PUBLIC LIBRARY
Midwest Genealogy Center
3440 S. Lee's Summit Rd.
Independence, MO 64055

GE



WRIGHT COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Buffalo, Minnesota



MONTICELLO BRIDGE

**Crossing Mississippi River, Erected by Minnesota Highway
Department, 1933.**

Contents

General History	9 — 48
Newspapers	49 — 66
Political	67 — 74
Patriotic	75 — 84
Tragedies	85 — 93
Industries	95—114
Churches, Schools, Philanthropy	115—140
Fraternities	141—151
Biographies (Deceased)	154—174
Biographies (Living)	178—223

The compilers are under special obligation to John A. Tischler and C. N. Lundsten, of Delano; F. M. Leahy, of Buffalo, and George Borg of Cokato.

Errata

Page 25, line 2, paragraph 3, read 1855.

Page 42, line 1, paragraph 4, read Maple Lake.

Page 70, read auditor in place of governor.

Page 72, last line, 3rd paragraph under Farm-Labor, Regan should read Hoidale.

Page 89, line 3, paragraph 2, read 1897.

Page 101, line 3, paragraph 6, read 1902

Location and Early History

Wright County is situated in the east central portion of the state on the right bank of the Mississippi river, by which it is separated from Sherburne and Anoka counties on the north.

The length of Wright county from east to west is thirty-six miles, and its greatest width is thirty and a half miles. Its southern and western boundaries are straight lines the former twenty-four miles and the latter twenty-two miles. The county includes fourteen whole congressional townships and parts of eleven others, together constituting twenty organized townships, twelve of which are each six square miles. Its area is 713.97 square miles or 456,939.32 acres, of which 32,585.5 is covered with water.

Naming the County

Early in 1855, a meeting was held by the citizens of Monticello to take steps to organize a new county. W. G. McCrory, S. T. Creighton and Samuel McManus were appointed a committee to go to St. Paul and present the matter to the territorial legislature.

After boarding the stage, Mr. McCrory said: "Well gentlemen, our people failed to suggest a name for the county last night; now I have in New York state a very particular political friend whom I would much like to see honored by naming our county after him; it is true that he is a Whig and you are both Democrats, but I hope that at this time you will lay aside all political animosities and agree to name the proposed new county, Seward, in honor of Hon. Wm. H. Seward."

His companions would not agree to that proposition, and Mr. McCrory proposed a second choice. He said: "There is a man in Orange county, my native county in New York, a personal friend of mine; you would probably have no objection to naming the county after him, and thus giving him lasting fame. He is a Democrat, not it is true, my political friend, but a man whom I greatly respect. He is the Hon. Silas Wright." The other two gentlemen agreed, and thus the name of the county was chosen.

First Officers

Soon after the establishment of the county, Governor Willis A. Gorman named as county commissioners, John McDonald, Sr., Archie Downie and J. D. Taylor. Monticello was designated as the county seat, and there the board of commissioners held their first meeting on April 19, 1855, the first named commissioner being chosen as chairman. John O. Haven was appointed clerk of the board and registrar of deeds; Herbert W. McCrory, sheriff; William Creighton, district attorney; James C. Beekman, county treasurer; Israel Record, judge of probate; John O. Haven, county surveyor; Row Brasie, coroner; Selah Markham, Joseph Brown and Dudley P. Chase, assessors.

The board of county commissioners met again at Monticello April 6, 1857. April 7, 1857, a license was granted to G. W. and A. C. Riggs to operate a ferry in Moritzious, across the Mississippi river. The total valuation of the property in the county was as follows: Big Bend precinct, \$29,844; Monticello precinct, \$135,675; Pleasant Grove precinct, \$178,880; total \$344,399. Taxes assessed for the year 1857 were one and one-fourth per cent or twelve and a half mills on each dollar of valuation. The whole work of the county commissioners for the greater part of this year was the laying out of roads and the establishment of school districts.

The commissioners for 1858 were Dudley P. Chase, H. W. McCrory and Joel Florida. The latter was chosen chairman.

As late as 1855, there were only ninety-two men in Wright county who voted for delegates to congress. Of these Rice received 11 votes, Marshall 63 and Olmstead 18.

The Dustin Massacre

The particulars of this pitiless slaughter, concerning which many erroneous statements have been published, are gathered with much care from surviving members of the family, and neighbors who assisted in the search for, and burial of the victims.

In the spring of 1857, Mrs. Jeanette Dustin and family came here from New York, and took a claim on section twenty four, in the present town of Marysville, now known as the Bland farm. About two years later they sold this claim to Mr. Beattie, and located on what is known as the Quinn farm, not far from Montrose, and later, to a claim on Mooers Prairie, now Stockholm, four or five miles from the village of Cokato. Mrs. Dustin was the widow of Moses Dustin, who died about three years before her coming to Minnesota. The children were: Amos, Nathan, Timothy, Dallas, Arabella, and an elder daughter, the wife of A. D. Kingsley, an early settler at Waverly Mills, and later of French Lake.

In June, 1863, Mrs. Dustin visited her daughter, Mrs. Kingsley, then at Waverly Mills, and remained nursing her during an illness of two weeks or more. On the 29th of June, she started for her home with her son Amos, his wife and three children, who were about to settle near the others at Mooers Prairie. They went with an ox team and common lumber wagon, and late in the afternoon, when near Smith Lake, were attacked by a party of Indians who killed Mrs. Jeannette Dustin, Amos, and his son Robert, in the wagon in which all were riding at the time of the attack. Mrs. Amos Dustin, formerly Miss Kate Miller, was shot in the back with an arrow, which passed through her body, protruding from her breast. She fell forward and was left for dead. Alma, her daughter, then a child of about seven years was hidden in the wagon partially beneath the dead body of her father, and escaped notice. The youngest son, Albert, then a child some three years of age, was taken from the wagon and left upon the ground unharmed. Why he was thus left is only accounted for by the settlers of that time, upon the hypothesis that the starvation or destruction by wild beasts to which he was thus exposed, offered the most cruel torture with which to close their work of blood. After mutilating the bodies of the murdered, and plundering the wagon, the Indians departed, leaving the dead and dying to their fate.

At the time of the attack, the team being frightened, had left the road, broken loose from the wagon, and started back, stopping at the residence of Mr. A. E. Cochran, whose suspicions were aroused, and who, not hearing from the family, proceeded next morning to the mills, summoned Mr. A. D. Kingsley, Henry Lammers, and others and all returned to Mr. Cochran's from whence they proceeded westward along the route taken by the family the day previous. A little to the west of Howard Lake, and not far from the margin of its waters, a dog belonging to the family was discovered, and soon after, the two children, who were wandering about in search of water. Near by, in a clump of willows lay the suffering mother, still conscious, and in full possession of her mental faculties. From her they learned the fate of the others, and messengers were dispatched to Watertown and Rockford to notify the settlers and also claim their assistance.

The murdered victims were removed to the old Waverly mills and buried in a beautiful grove on the right bank of the stream forming the outlet to Little Waverly lake. Mrs. Dustin was given every possible attention, but to little purpose. The fatal arrow had done its work. She lived to tell the story of the bloody tragedy, but the day after being found, death, more merciful than her murderer, kindly ended her sufferings. She was buried with the others, and with them lie also the remains of Mrs. Kingsley, her four children, and Nathan Dustin, who died from effects of exposure while scouting for Indians after the murder of his friends.

When Mr. C. W. Bonniwell purchased the mill property and farm at Waverly Mills, the plot where the Dustins lie buried was reserved, and is still sacredly kept as a token of respect

for the departed, and a sorrowful reminder of the terror and tragedy of the year 1863. The spot where the murder occurred, and where the bodies were found is on the eastern margin of Smith Lake, and the place where Mrs. Amos Dustin was found is just north of the railroad station at Howard Lake.

The Wright County War

Tragedy has ever been outstanding in the history of Wright County. Mysterious murders, which were never solved, triangle affairs in which whole families have been wiped out at the hands of an avenging husband. Mysterious disappearance of socially prominent men and women, their whereabouts unknown even to this day, though almost a half century has elapsed since they passed out of sight, are recorded.

One of the most interesting events of this kind occurred in 1858. Henry A. Wallace came out from New Hampshire to make his fortune, out of what he had apparently no definite idea. When he came here he was reputed to have had a little money, and in those days a "little money" went far. He came to Rockford where he built a log cabin. He proved to be a good mixer, and it was not long before the people of that thriving settlement made him assessor, and he became one of the top-notchers in the crude society of that time.

Before him came another man, Oscar F. Jackson, from Pennsylvania, with his wife. And he, too, proved a good politician, and his community made him supervisor and justice of the peace. He was a man not given to work, but he managed to scrape up a few dollars here and there, and what with the wild game so plentiful in those early days, lived comfortably. He took up a claim, but he never worked it much. He didn't seem to have the faculty of doing things for himself, lacking initiative to the 'nth degree. Wallace was unmarried, but he seemed to possess the faculty of having and acquiring a "little money." Jackson hired out to him in haying season. These two men were known from Rockford to Monticello, for while neighbors lived far apart it was not uncommon for them to visit back and forth and remain a week at a time for their visit.

For more than a month Wallace had been missing and the settlers suspected foul play. Searching parties were organized and Wallace's body was found in a pasture, having been killed by a blow on the head. Jackson was suspected of having something to do with the affair.

Suspicion of Jackson led into absolute belief that Wallace had been murdered by Jackson, after Jackson presented at a store some paper money bearing the stamp of a New Hampshire bank. Wallace

was the only person known to have that kind of money. Jackson was arrested, indicted by a jury of neighbors, charged with murder in the first degree, a conviction which meant hanging.

Jackson was represented by able attorneys from St. Paul and the case was vigorously tried on the part of the State. Some 25 witnesses were called by the State. The jury after deliberating 24 hours brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Jackson then went to Minneapolis, a small settlement which was destined to become the metropolis of the State. He was arrested on the charge of stealing, but was released on a writ of habeas corpus.

Jackson was not wise. He returned to Wright county to live on his farm. A mob of his former neighbors was organized and surrounded his house. Again he was set free by the sheriff who appeared with a party of officials. Again Jackson was charged with stealing. While taking him to Monticello, the county seat, he was taken from the hands of the sheriff. He was strung up on a tree in an endeavor to make him confess. He refused to do so. He was then shot to death by "parties unknown." The county was greatly excited by the friends of law and order and by those who were determined to avenge the death of Wallace. The papers of St. Paul made a great hue and cry over the rebellion in Wright county and demanded of Governor Sibley to take positive action and crush the rebellion, even if the county had to be wiped off the map. Three companies of militia, numbering 150, arrived, but the rebellion had ceased. A few arrests were made but amounted to nothing. No one was hurt, though the rebellion lasted more than a week. The sentiment of the settlers was overwhelmingly in favor of hanging Jackson. It was a great show, as good as a circus, as one of the old settlers said in telling what he knew about it. The Wright County War ended ingloriously. The secret of who killed Wallace has never been revealed.

This was the beginning of many tragedies which were to occur in Wright county during the next 75 years.

The Locust Scourge

In the early days Wright county had its trials and discouragements even more than it has now. We worry about rain and hail storms, heat and drouth. All these the pioneers had, and then some.

Back in 1858 farmers of Wright county had something else to worry about, something that all the timely rains in the world could not offset. That was the locusts, which first made their appearance in this county on August 19, 1856. It is a year early settlers never forgot.

They were first seen about noon traveling in a southeasterly direction and devouring every green thing. The loss was greatest in Otsego and Monticello where wheat, oats and rye were largely raised. They ate only the leaves, the bare stalk, completely strip-

ped, being left standing with the grain all on the ground. The rye, hard and ready for harvest, was the least damaged.

That fall the farmers hoped that the coming winter would kill off the hoppers. The hope was a vain one, however, for the following spring they reappeared in even larger numbers. Many settlers, deeming the cause hopeless, picked up their few belongings and fled with their families to other localities unvisited by the plague.

The grasshopper invasion of 1856 and '57 was confined largely to the upper Mississippi valley. They consumed everything, including grains, corn, potato vines, turnips, beets, onions, buckwheat and most garden vegetables. They even attacked clothing on lines and entered houses where they tackled such tidbits as curtains, cushions, chewing tobacco, shoes and cowhide boots.

The year 1850 the grasshoppers started hatching about May 10 and quickly got down to the business of eating by consuming the crops as quickly as they were planted. Not even a weed was seen in many plowed fields. As usual, they moved gradually southward about September first. They laid no eggs, the first army of them, so that for seven years the state was free of them.

In June, 1864, they made their reappearance, doing great damage in the Red River Valley country but leaving Wright county untouched. Slight locust invasions were reported in 1868, 1871 and 1872.

Wright county was visited again, however, in 1873, when a new horde made its appearance. Although they deposited many eggs here, the next winter, quite severe, killed most of them so that few hoppers were seen in the spring of 1874. They showed up to some extent in 1876 and 1877 but it was in 1878 that the greatest damage was done.

That year they came in such hordes in the month of April that everyone almost gave up in despair. It was no use to plant, men argued, and nearly all agreed. A day was set aside for prayer, however, in the hope that a divine and kindly providence might intervene. Providence must have heeded their petitions, for the night after the prayer observance a killing frost came that froze every grasshopper as stiff and solid as a stone.

Cost of Court House

The present court house was erected in 1877 at a cost of \$26,000. In order to meet the expense of construction, bonds were issued bearing date July 1, 1877. There were two bond issues, one of \$15,000, and another of \$10,000. The first issue drew 9¼ per cent interest and the payments did not begin until 1887 and were paid in annual installments of \$2,000 and interest. The second issue drew 8 per cent interest and payments began in 1886 and continued until 1900. Under these terms the cost of the court house amounted approximately to \$105,000.

County Seat Removed

With the now more general distribution of settlers throughout the county, the question of removing the county seat from Monticello to some more central point was vigorously agitated, and in the Legislature of 1867, a bill was passed submitting the matter to a vote of the people at the fall election of that year. As a result of this measure, the location was fixed at Buffalo. In accordance with a previous agreement, the citizens of Buffalo erected a building for court room and offices, which was furnished the county free of rent for a term of five years. This building was 24x36 feet, and two stories high. A brick vault was also built adjoining the old court house on the east, during the construction of which, a partial collapse gave Mr. Gardner, the builder a temporary burial, from which, however, he was resurrected with slight injuries.

Viewing the old court house today it seems but a meager provision for the then existing needs of the county, but it was a marked improvement upon the previous condition of affairs.

Summer Resorts

Wright county abounds with hundreds of beautiful lakes and streams which attract thousands of visitors from all sections of the country. Clearwater lake which skirts the shores of the county and a part of Searns, has a shore line of 36 miles, and is one of the popular summer resorts of the State. Hardly a town or village is not connected with some lake or river.

Pike, crappies, bass and pickerel are the special lure to the fishermen as these game fish are found in all the lakes and rivers of the county.

The shores of these lakes are dotted with fine hotels, and thousands of attractive cottages where people from all sections of the country find rest and pleasure during the warm summer months. Looking at the map of Minnesota and turning to Wright county it will be seen at a glance that no county in the state has so many lakes whose shores are so well shaded by trees of all kinds, which afford protection from the hot rays of the sun. No wonder Wright county is the mecca of so many who seek rest, comfort and pleasure in their vacation days.

Population of Wright County

The population of the county in 1860, the first census taken after the admission of the State into the Union in 1858, gave Wright county a population of 3,729. Each census period showed a marked increase in population until 1920 when it reached its highest peak, 28,685 and declined in 1930 to 27,119.

The 1930 population was divided as follows: Townships, 18,383; villages, 8736. A loss in the townships of 1,277 and in the villages of 289 as compared with the census of 1920.

The only villages showing a gain in population during this ten year period are Annandale, Cokato and Howard Lake. The following shows the relative rank of the villages of Wright county having an excess of 400 inhabitants, Buffalo, 1,409; Cokato, 1,125; Monticello, 924; Delano, 914; Howard Lake, 763; Annandale, 663, Maple Lake, 660, and Waverly. 458.

The decline in population in the townships may be traced to the migration of the youth from the farms to the large metropolitan centers while the decline in the villages may be due to higher development bringing the villages into close competition with the cities and its destructive effect in curbing if not destroying the advancement of small business houses.

Albion

Taxable acres, 20,740.12; valuation, 1934, \$379,558.

Organized April, 1858, including in its boundaries the present town of French Lake, which was organized as a separate unit June 9, 1865. The first election was held on May 11, 1858, when the following officers were elected: Supervisors, R. S. Holmes (chairman), C. L. Ingraham, W. R. Butterworth; clerk, M. A. Taylor; justices of the peace, T. G. Holmes and W. R. Butterworth.

The first settlers (1856) were Robert S. and Thomas G. Holmes, twin brothers, and B. E. Emery, who settled in Sections 9 and 10 on the banks of Albion lake. The Holmes brothers platted Albion village and sold a number of lots. A post office was established in 1856. In May, 1857, the Monticello-Forest City road was laid out and for years served as the main thoroughfare to the prairies of the west. In 1858 the town was connected with Buffalo by a county road.

The first school was established in a private home in 1860 with Henry Sears as teacher.

In 1860 and 61 a small stock of goods was kept at the Holmes residence, which became the headquarters of ginseng traders. The town produced more ginseng than any other locality in Wright county. During the Indian scare of 1862 and 1863 the town was abandoned but a few settlers remained at the Holmes house.

Among the pioneer settlers of note, not heretofore mentioned, are Charles Judson (1857), who served as sheriff in 1864, A. J. Phillips and Thomas Dunham (1858)

The most remarkable event in the history of Albion (1879) was the mysterious disappearance of Henrietta Spencer, the two and one-half year old daughter of J. F. Spencer, a resident of Section 12. She had only been absent five minutes when a search was instituted which scoured the adjacent territory for several miles but without success. There was no lake, bog or marsh and no wild beasts in the neighborhood and her disappearance remains an unsolved mystery.

Buffalo Township and Village

Taxable acres, 18,887.15; valuation, 1934, \$420,449.

Buffalo township was organized and the first election held May 11, 1858, the very day in which Minnesota was admitted into the union.

The first district school was organized May 1, 1858 with Mrs. D. Blakely, later Mrs. O. L. Dudley, as teacher.

The first settler was Augustus Prime who settled in Section 9 in April, 1855. The territorial pioneers were largely of colonial ancestry, among whom the following are deserving of mention: Amasa Ackley, B. Ambler, Daniel Gray, James Gilbert, J. M. Keeler, Thomas Smithson, James Sturges, Henry and Jacob Varner.

These men and those who followed them in the sixties and early seventies suffered all the privations and sufferings attendant on pioneer life.

The ginseng trade of 1859 and 1860 relieved their financial difficulties. A drying house was erected near the lake shore at the foot of Gray street in Buffalo village and thousands of dollars were paid for the roots.

The cooperative spirit of these early settlers made life more endurable. There was an exchange of labor and neighborly ministrations in time of sickness, birth and death. During the Indian scare of 1862, the town was practically abandoned by a hurried exit of citizens to Monticello where a stockade was in process of construction and for six weeks there was scarcely a person in the town and village of Buffalo. In June, 1863, a group of eleven Indians was seen about one mile from the village by Dr. R. O. Cady, which was soon followed by the Dustin massacre and again there was great alarm and an exodus of citizens which was halted to a great extent through the influence of Dr. R. O. Cady, Jackson Taylor and James Sturges.

A stockade was built about the ginseng plant but no Indian attack took place to test its strength. The town did its share during the civil war. There were 24 enlistments.

Buffalo gained its name from the large number of Buffalo fish found in the waters of its lake.

The village began to develop with the opening of a store (1856) on the south side of Gray street a few rods from the lake. This street, for a distance of one block, became the original business center. When Buffalo won the county seat contest (1876) the court house, a two story frame building (24 by 36 feet) was erected by the citizens of the village and given, rent free, to the county for a period of five years. The residence of O. S. Lowell is a remodeling of this building. When this lease expired (1873) it was purchased by the county and continued to serve as a court house until the completion and occupancy of the present building, January 1, 1878.

The vacated structure was later purchased by C. E. Oakley, the ground floor being used for a store room and the upper floor as a public hall and this early business district has now become a residential section.

When the location of the present court house seemed destined to establish the business center, the site originally selected was where the Ebenezer Home now stands and brick was stored on this tract of ground but through the efforts of Amasa Ackley and J. H. Wendell the site was changed to its present location. From this time forward there was keen rivalry between certain sections of the village in the effort to permanently establish the business center. For a time the section of the village surrounding the court house seemed destined to gain supremacy. The coming of the railroad in 1886 brought the depot location into prominence and it was predicted that the trend of business would be toward the station. Gradually the lake section gained headway and with the construction of the post office building now occupied by the Purity Creamery the struggle ceased to excite interest and the present center has been recognized as permanent.

Buffalo village was incorporated May 24, 1887, with a population of 400 and re-incorporated August 17, 1908. It has had a steady growth during the intervening years up to 1920 when the census showed a population of 1,438. It suffered a slight decline from that year until 1930 when the population according to the government census was 1,409. It is the most populous village in the county, being 284 larger than Cokato, its nearest contender. The assessed valuation (1934) both real and personal, was \$380,135. Its bonded indebtedness \$14,000.

Buffalo's supremacy over other villages in the county is doubtless due to its advantages as the county seat, its summer resorts at nearby lakes, well stocked stores, the improved highways which permeate the trade territory and the natural beauty of its location.

A history of Buffalo would not be complete without some mention of the activities of territorial pioneers whose unselfish service helped to shape the future development of the community and Wright county. One of the most notable of this class was James Sturges, hunter and trapper. He was an expert with the axe and cleared eighty acres of heavy timber land. He directed and performed more than his share of the labor in the construction of the Buffalo stockade for protection against the Indians. He was commissioned captain of the first company of scouts on July 25, 1863, and had under his charge seventeen small squads of men who did patrol duty in their districts as a protection against surprise attacks by Indians. Mr. Sturges canvassed Wright county in the interests of Buffalo as against Monticello in the county seat contest. He was a veteran of the civil war, enlisting in 1864.

Among the early settlers of Buffalo township were six Varner brothers. They were of colonial descent and came from the oil and coal region of Pennsylvania. Henry and Jacob were homesteaders

in 1858 and became permanent residents in 1866 when they were joined by John and David and Lafayette (veterans of the civil war) and Solomon. They were inured to hard work, of good habits, honest and upright in character. They married and their wives were help-mates in the struggles incident to pioneer life. They raised large families and a recent census of their descendants records the interesting fact that there are at least 593 people now living who have, among these brothers, a Varner ancestor. The major portion of this number are residents of Wright county. Henry's descendants number 131; John's, 120; Solomon's, 120; Lafayette's, 111; David's, 74, and Jacob's, 37.

Amasa Ackley was the original proprietor of Buffalo.

O. L. Dudley was an influential factor in the development of the present business center.

Jackson Taylor, Buffalo's first postmaster and tavern keeper, exerted considerable influence in the Buffalo-Monticello county seat contest. He was a member of the house in the legislative sessions of 1859-60.

A. C. Heath came to Wright county in 1880. He was a graduate of Colgate University where he was a classmate of Chief Justice Hughes. He taught three years at Monticello and one year at Buffalo. He served seven years in the county auditor's office, first as deputy and afterwards as auditor. He was a man of culture and refinement and exerted a marked influence as a member of the board of education in raising the standard of the schools.

Margaret Culkin Banning, authoress, was born in Buffalo, daughter of W. E. Culkin, who served Wright county as county attorney and state senator.

Chatham

Taxable acres, 10,185.20; valuation, 1934, \$172,250.

Organized January 22, 1866, including at that time the entire Township 120, Range 26. The officers chosen were: Supervisors, Willard Mann (chairman), Herman Erath and Patrick Flaherty; clerk, James Ambler; treasurer, Benjamin Ambler; assessor, John Carroll; justices of the peace, Hiram Lobdill and William P. Jewett; constables, James Murphy and Albert Erath.

May 11, 1858, W. G. McCrory objected to the north half of township 120, range 26, having been taken away from Maple Lake and he brought an action in the district court which resulted in their restoration to Maple Lake. These south eighteen sections were organized as the town of Chatham by legislative enactment, March 2, 1868. An election was held April 7, 1868 and the following officers elected: Supervisors, W. W. Washburn (chairman), Gottlieb Haug, James C. Nugent; clerk, Herman Erath; treasurer, James E. Coch-

ran; assessor, John C. Nugent; justice of the peace, W. W. Washburn; constable, Albert Erath.

The first settler was Moses L. Calkins (1855). Other territorial pioneers were Samuel Chamberlain, Joseph Armstrong and Gottlieb Haug.

The first school was taught by Alexander Ambler in 1860.

Clearwater Town and Village

There is not a village in Wright County that possessed greater possibilities for future development and growth than did the village of Clearwater at the time the county was organized in 1855. Its location is picturesque, and its natural beauty is unsurpassed by any of Wright County's more prosperous villages. It is located at the junction of the Clearwater and Mississippi rivers which bounds the original townsite on the North, East and West. It was in the early years the rival of what has become Minnesota's greatest cities.

Clearwater is a typical New England village, settled in the early years by Colonial Americans, among whom were the Websters, Shaws, Porters, Whitings, Stevenses and many others whose family name has illuminated the pages of American history. It was settled in territorial days and in the years following the civil war became noted throughout the state as the home of education and culture. Lectures, discussions, debates, musical entertainments and social gatherings relieved the tedium of winters. Surrounded by hardships and want their children were reared in an atmosphere of refinement. In those early years it might properly have been termed the Athens of Wright county.

Opportunity knocked at its doors in 1856 when the Burbank Stage Company offered to make Clearwater their terminary point, provided the townsite owners would furnish ground for their barns, stables, and warehouses. The short sightedness of these men in refusing this offer checked Clearwater's development in those early years and it has steadily declined as a commercial center but has lost none of its restful beauty.

The early settlers of Clearwater were for the most part men and women of eastern birth and high ideals. There are comparatively few descendants of these pioneers living in the villages or township at the present time.

The town of Clearwater was organized May 11, 1858. The village was platted in part in 1855 and replatted in 1856 with Simon Stevens, Jonah Tabbot and William Fellows as proprietors. The first settler in the township was Selah Markham who took a claim in Section 7, T. 122, R. 26.

Among the very few sons of these early pioneers who retain their residence in Clearwater is Willis Shaw, the president of the village bank which weathered the period of business depression without financial loss to stockholders and depositors.

The old mill site at Clearwater consisting of sixteen acres of wooded land on both sides of Clearwater river is to become a landscaped recreational park. The expense connected with its beautification will be met by the State Highway Department as a part of the construction work of a military highway connecting Minneapolis with Fort Ripley. It is the intention of the state to rebuild the old dam and create an artificial lake one mile in length. This park is destined to become one of Wright county's beauty spots and will have a tendency to divert traffic to the Wright county side of the Mississippi river.

Taxable area (Clearwater town) 14,482 acres; Valuation, 1934, \$191,938.

Cokato Township and Village

Cokato township was originally joined with Middleville which was organized in 1858, and with Stockholm, became an organized town under the name of Mooers Prairie. It became a separate unit in July 1868 and its organization was perfected August 4, 1868, by the election of the following officers: Supervisors, Ahira Cady (chairman), Martin Edgerly, Hans Erickson; clerk, A. A. Jenks; assessor, L. W. Perkins; justices-of-the-peace, Henry Mooers and L. W. Perkins.

The first actual settlers were J. P. Mooers and his sons, Augustus P. and Henry, who established their homes in 1852. Nathaniel and his son Calvin were members of this little colony and Mooers Prairie was the name given to this settlement, part of which was located in Stockholm township. The colony was depleted during the Indian scare of 1862 when Nathaniel took refuge at Rockford. Calvin enlisted in Hatch's cavalry in their raid against the Indians and later lived at Rockford and Monticello where he engaged in the creamery business, but ultimately became a citizen of Minneapolis.

A. P. Mooers was closely associated with the early development of Cokato and Wright county. He was a member of the board of county commissioners in 1860 and 61, and was recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability and judgment. He and his brother, Henry, continued to reside in the Cokato community.

In August, 1865, a group of U. S. surveyors camped several months on the north shore of Cokato lake in Section 14. One of the crew gave the lake and town its present name, which in Indian language, means stopping place. They cut a road from the forks of Crow river to the lake. The townsite of Glenwood was platted in 1856 by six men from Minneapolis who came by way of

Monticello. They built a dam at the outlet of Cokato lake, a hotel was erected and other improvements made which were abandoned in 1861. The next year N. D. Terrell came from Greenwood, Hennepin county, and took possession of the city and one year later a post office was established there. In company with Frank X. La Fond, water power was developed by the putting in of a dam at the outlet of the lake and a saw mill and feed mill were operated. In 1868, M. V. Cochran purchased La Fond's interest and one year later purchased the interests of his partner and soon after built a substantial flour mill which became known throughout the county as Cochran's mill and continued to operate for several years.

The railroad reached Cokato in 1869 and the present townsite of Cokato village was platted by Samuel Jenks and Benjamin Lee, whose claim shanty was the first habitation erected within the limits of the present village.

With the coming of the railroad the Swedish immigration constantly increased and the business enterprises owned or managed by the colonial Americans were taken over by this class of settlers. There are comparatively few descendants of the territorial pioneers residing in the Cokato community. The descendants of the immigrants from northern Europe predominate and have become the leaders in all social, industrial, commercial and political activity.

The township of Cokato has a group of the descendants of Finnish settlers of whom Martin Heur, Ole Westberg and Isaac Barberg were the pioneers.

F. B. Lamson became a resident of Cokato in 1888, and at that time the leadership in village affairs was controlled by citizens of Swedish birth or descent. The Swedish language was in general use, Swedish parochial schools were maintained and church services conducted in the mother tongue. Nationality prejudices existed and inter-marriages with so-called Yankees excited critical comment. There were a favored few colonial Americans that escaped this type of criticism. F. B. Lamson was one and he received their support in all matters where his interests were involved even when they clashed with those of Swedish descent or birth.

Today the English language is more commonly spoken than the Swedish, church services are conducted in English with occasional services in the Swedish, inter-marriages are common. A large number of the younger generation cannot use the mother tongue and are thoroughly schooled in American ways and customs. The churches have able pastors and they exert a marked influence on the morals and habits of the youth. There exists a high degree of refinement and culture. Their high school ranks among the best in the state.

Previous to the depression the bank deposits were said to exceed those of any other village of like population in the United States.

Cokato in 1890 ranked sixth in population among the villages of the county while in 1935 it ranks second.

Corinna

Taxable acres, 16,505.17; valuation, 1934, \$311,975.

Corinna, when organized in 1860, included the present town of Southside and was named Delhi. An election was held April 2, 1860, and the following officers were elected: Supervisors, H. L. Gordon (chairman), L. H. Dakin, Elijah Doble; assessor, Charles M. Gordon; collector, John F. Doble; clerk, Octavius Longworth; overseer of the poor, J. F. Gates; justices of the peace, Edward Moody and Octavius Longworth; constables, Charles I. Dakin and J. F. Doble.

June 9, 1864 the name Delhi was changed to Corinna and was suggested by Elder Robinson, a Baptist preacher and a native of Corinna, Maine. February 19, 1868, Southside became a separate unit.

In August, 1856, claims were taken on the south side of Clearwater lake by Levi H. and Charles Dakin, John F., Elijah Sr., Elijah Jr., and Thomas Doble and Ebenezer Perry from the state of Maine. In 1859 H. L., S. A. and C. M. Gordon came from Pennsylvania and Octavius Longworth, a native of New York.

The financial difficulties of these early pioneers caused them to consider abandoning their homes when the ginseng trade opened. The forests of the town were unusually rich in the root and the settlers experienced a wave of prosperity in gathering it.

During the Indian uprising, 1862 and 1863, the families found refuge in Clearwater village. A family was left in the township and a stockade was built on the shore of the lake near Annandale. The Corinna settlers suffered severely during the Indian scare by pillage of Indians, scouts and others and it took several years for them to recover from its effects.

The first school was opened in the home of Elijah Doble in 1862.

H. L. Gordon, a native of New York, and a pioneer resident of Corinna, was regarded throughout the state as a very brilliant man, an able attorney and one possessed of marked literary ability. In his early manhood he taught a rural school in Wright county at a monthly salary of \$13. He enlisted in Co. D, First Minnesota regiment and served until the close of the civil war. Mr. Gordon was a forceful orator, with a stentorian voice, and became known throughout the state as "Thundering Gordon." He represented Wright county as state senator in the sessions of 1867 and 1869, and introduced and secured the passage of the bill providing for the permanent location of the county seat. He was a firm friend of James Sturges, Sr., of Buffalo, which prompted him to support Buffalo in the election contest. Mr. Gordon was tried for murder in Wright county and his friend, Sturges, was foreman of the grand jury that returned the indictment. This fact caused no breach of friendship. He remarked to Sturges, "You have only performed your sworn duty." In later years Gordon moved to Los Angeles,

where he was convicted of a murderous assault and sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,500, and in default thereof was to serve one day for each \$4 of the fine imposed.

Frankfort

FRANKFORT (T.120;R. 24 and all that portion of T.120 R.23 N. and W. of the Crow river) and Albertville, Hanover and St. Michael villages.

Taxable (Frankfort town) acres, 19,984, valuation, 1934 \$388,-610.

The first settler in the township was Samuel Reems who took a claim in section 1,T.120, R.23, August 7, 1854. He was followed in September 1854 by John K. and Edward Aydt. Others followed in rapid succession and the land between the Crow river and Pelican lake was nearly all taken as early as 1857. The provision needs of the settlers were supplied for some years by steamers that unloaded their cargoes at Dayton from which point they were taken to St. Michael and Rockford in row boats.

The first school was held in a claim shanty in section 11, T.120 R.24 and was taught by Miss Anna Fallihee.

The town was organized May 11, 1858 and the following officers were elected: Supervisors, William W. McAlpine (chairman) Jacob Binfenheimer and Anthony Berning; Clerk, John McAlpine; Assessor, Gerhard Ebben; Justices of the Peace, William W. McAlpine and Jacob Ringenheimer; Constables, Albert Lewis and Leonard Aydt; Overseers of Hikhways by districts, 1—John Zachman, 2—Jacob Vetsch, 3—Edward Aydt, 4—Conrad Meyer.

HANOVER is located on the Crow river, seven miles South of Albertville, its shipping point. The village was incorporated in 1891. The population of the village in that year is given as 208 while. The census of 1930 is 197. The Vollbrecht brothers, Jacob and William were among Hanover's most enterprising citizens and the village was named in honor of their birthplace in Germany.

ST. MICHAEL is located three miles south of Albertville, its nearest railroad connection. It was incorporated in 1889 at which time it had a population of 192. The 1930 census shows a population of 385.

ALBERTVILLE, formerly called St. Michael station is an incorporated village having a population in 1930 of 217.

Franklin and Delano

FRANKLIN (T. 118-R. 25 and T. 119-R. 24 and 25 W. and S. of Crow river). Taxable (Franklin) area, 28219 acres; valuation, 1934, \$573,760.

The town was originally named Newport, but was later changed to Franklin and organized May 11, 1858 when the following officers were elected: Supervisors: C. A. Wright (chairman), William McKinley and Fred Adickes; clerk, J. J. Wright; assessor, J. B. White; treasurer, J. P. Lyle; justice of the peace, Samuel Sturman; constable, Philip Martin; overseer of the poor, David White.

The first settler was James P. Lyle who took a claim, a part of which is within the present limits of Delano in June 1855. John E. Ellis arrived the same year and located a claim, upon which the greater part of Delano is located. In 1868 he sold his claim to Bred, Atwater and Payte who platted the township of Crow River later changed to Delano in honor of F. R. Delano, a railroad official. Among other territorial pioneers were James B. White who joined Ellis in erecting a shanty on the line between their joint claims and in this crude building the first school was opened January 1, 1858 by Mr. Ellis and was maintained by contributions from its patrons.

Other territorial pioneers arrived in 1856 and 1857 among whom were Riley Sturman, John and Luther Cunningham, James Murphy, John Seibel, William Ziebarth and Fred Adickes.

In 1858 roads were opened to Watertown and Rockford and lumber was brought by wagons from mills located at these points, but the bulk of the commerce with these towns was by boats during the years 1858 and 1859.

The first white child was Ida May Patten, born August 17, 1856.

Franklin contributed many volunteers in the Civil War, but failing to meet their quota, was subjected to a draft. The quota lacked seven men of being filled and \$2,100 was issued in bonds to provide a bounty which, in part, came into the possession of H. L. Gordon who forced payment by an appeal to the courts.

The town of Franklin ranks first in taxable wealth.

Jacob Dietz established a distillery which operated from 1858 to 1862.

There was an epidemic of small pox in 1872 in which F. J. Bauman who served as a volunteer nurse was a victim.

Delano was at one time the metropolis of Wright county and had a population of 1200, but in 1930 ranked fourth among the villages of the county with a population of 914, but is on the upgrade at present and gives promise of future growth.

The decline in population is due in part to the improved roads connecting the village with metropolitan trading centers.

Among the men who have been prominent in furthering the growth of Delano in the past special mention is due C. G. Roosen.

William Ziebarth, of Franklin town, took a deep interest in county affairs and gained the cognomen, watch dog of the treasury. He served as County Commissioner in 1885 and 1886. He sought other political preferment as a candidate of the Democratic party, but was unsuccessful.

Ignatius Gutzwiller served as Register of Deeds from 1870 to 1877. He owned and controlled the Delano Eagle for several years and was instrumental in making the Eagle plant one of the leading printeries of the state. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes and was a caustic writer. The Eagle was widely circulated but was looked upon as a personal organ under his management. Financial failure evidenced in the settlement of his estate weakened the appreciation of the public for his commendable effort to advance Delano's interests during his life time.



French Lake

FRENCH LAKE (T.120.R. 28). Taxable area, 21816 acres; 1934, valuation, \$332,340.

Organized, as a separate unit, June 9, 1865; election held July 7, 1865; officers elected, Supervisors: Michael O'Shea (chairman), Patrick Kennedy and Michael O'Loughlin; Clerk, M. L. O'Loughlin; treasurer, Michael O'Loughlin; justices of the peace, M. C. O'Donahue and M. L. O'Loughlin.

The first settler was Ernest Howard, a native of Belgium, who located in section 15, October 10, 1856. A son, John Howard, was the first white child born in the township on October 10, 1858. Other settlers arrived in 1856 and 1857 among whom were Andrew, Daniel and George McDonald. Most of the early settlers were Belgians or Irish. Later the Scandinavians and Finlanders began to settle up the town.

Peter McCormick taught the first school in 1861.

Maple Lake

MAPLE LAKE (N. one half of Twp. 120 and one half of Twp. 121, Range, 26). Taxable—(Maple Lake town) area, 20,483 acres; valuation, 1934, \$376,775.

Organized in 1858 the election taking place Aug. 4, 1858, Supervisors: E. B. McCerd (chairman), William Hartford and Martin Hawley; clerk, Rufus Sargent; justice of the peace, Charles Coleman.

The first actual settler was Joseph Rackliff in 1856. He was joined by others the same year among whom were a group of permanent settlers whose descendants are numbered among the town's inhabitants throughout the intervening years. There are the Meyers, Flahertys, Weltons, Judes, Madigans, O'Laughlins and Daileys.

Nearly all the American families have passed out of the picture and given place to those of Irish, German and Bohemian descent.

The first school was taught by E. B. McCord in 1860 and the same year Owen Dailey taught a school at Lake Ramsey.

In 1886 the Soo line reached the present village of Maple Lake and a station was built and the village grew and prospered and was incorporated in 1890 with a population of 180. The present population (1930) is 660.



Marysville (T. 119-R. 26)

Taxable acres, 21,496.8; valuation, 1934, \$387,515.

A trail was marked and partly opened through the town in 1856.

When the government survey was made in 1856, M. Duffy was a member of the surveying party and in that same year interested St. Paul parties in establishing a townsite on the north side of Little Waverly lake. They platted about 300 acres in sections 31 and 32 and named the townsite Waverly after a town of the same name in Tioga county, New York. The fame of the embryo city attracted claim hunters, but the members of the townsite company had personally and thru the use of names of imaginary people, laid claim to all desirable land in the township. In 1857 work on the townsite was in progress but subject to much delay. At last the dam was built, water power was established, a saw mill was operated and preparations were made for a grist mill. A small store was opened and other improvements made.

The financial panic in the fall of 1857 caused a halt in all further progress, divisions and strife arose among the proprietors and after doing what damage they could to each other the proprietors separated and left the townsite in ruins.

A. D. Kingsley gained possession of the waterworks and mill in 1862 and he rebuilt the saw mill and in 1868 built a grist mill. The land comprising the townsite eventually came to be owned by Andrew Doerfler. In 1874 he sold to C. W. Bonniwell who developed one of the best mills in the county.

Among the early settlers were the Lammers, Brewer, Wright, O'Connell, Meisters, McHue and Berthiaume families. The first school was taught by Mrs. Catherine Haines in 1860 in a small log cabin owned by Patrick Banning in section 30. No support was given by town or county and G. M. Wright raised by subscription the teacher's salary of \$1.

The Clines and O'Connells ran a close race in determining whose offspring should go down in history as the first white child born in the town of Marysville. The Clines won when their son Michael was born on March 15, 1859 and Geoffrey O'Connell failed to arrive until March 19.



Waverly

The railroad reached the present location of Waverly in December, 1868. The village was platted by the railroad company in 1869. A railroad station was erected and a grain house, the following year. Among those who established themselves in business in the early seventies were P. Fallihee and Thomas Clark, who opened stores; William Quinn & Co., who opened a general store and later changed it to an agricultural implement house. John Giblin and others followed. The Waverly House was erected in 1874 and was presided over for years by H. C. Morneau, a typical Frenchman, affable and courteous in his dealings with the traveling public. Morneau was the unsuccessful candidate for coroner in 1896 and jokingly remarked that if in his canvass he could have carried the ballot box with him, his election would have been a certainty by at least one thousand majority.

Waverly (then known as Waverly Station) was incorporated in 1881. The first officers were: President, William Quinn; trustees, J. K. Cullen, L. V. Kyte, and D. W. Flannigan; recorder and justice of the peace, C. H. Cullen; constable, D. W. Flannigan.

The village was reincorporated as Waverly in 1885 by an unanimous vote of its citizens and H. C. Morneau was elected president and the trustees were J. K. Cullen, John Giblin and P. E. Barrett.

Montrose

Montrose was surveyed and platted in 1878 by J. F. Miller, T. S. Gunn and J. N. Haven. The plat included the southeast quarter of section 35 and the southwest quarter of section 36. The proprietors opened a grain house, and general store and did a successful business in handling grain, lumber and ties.

Montrose was incorporated in 1881 and officers elected as follows: President, W. H. Mapes; trustees, G. Burner, G. M. Wright, W. P. Holbrook; justices of the peace, James Scott and Thomas Weekly; constable, James Snyder. The present population (1930) is 233.

Middleville (T. 119, R. 27)

Taxable acres, 21,456.9; valuation, 1934, \$394,925.

Early in the spring of 1856 Irvin Shrewsbury from Independence, Hennepin county, and Abraham Adams, a surveyor from Shakopee, Minnesota, took claims on the south shore of Howard Lake, partly laid out a townsite and named the lake.

The first actual settler was George Reinmuth, a native of Germany, who took a claim in Section 27 in 1856. August Enke, a carpenter, came with him.

John L. King came in 1857 and took a claim in Section 35. He was the chairman of the first board of town supervisors and by virtue of his office, was a member of the first board of county supervisors.

Henry Boam, a surveyor, came in June, 1857, and spent much of his time in fishing and hunting and showing claims to newcomers. He took land in Section 10 and later became a prosperous farmer.

Other settlers followed in the wake of these territorial pioneers and among them were Jacob Sheppard, John L. Barth, A. E. Cochran, Joseph Borell, Andrew Doerfler and W. P. Holbrook. In 1858 and 1859 nearly all the available land had been taken.

The town was organized in 1858 and included the present towns of Middleville, Cokato, Stockholm and Victor.

Middleville was named by M. V. Cochran after his old home in Virginia.

The first election was held at M. V. Cochran's home, May 11, 1858, and the following officers chosen: Supervisors, John L. King, chairman, Jason Lobdel and Edwin Brewster; clerk, M. V. Cochran; treasurer, George Doerfler; assessor, A. J. Gardner, justice of the peace, A. E. Cochran; constable, Timothy Lowell. The Dustin Massacre took place in Middleville.

Many settlers arrived in the fall of 1866 and purchased railroad land. They had little money but expected to secure employment on the railroad. The wet weather in the spring made railroad work impossible and these settlers were threatened with starvation. Some aid was given by the county and the Quakers raised among their St. Paul friends several hundred dollars. The destitution was relieved but for several months, the possibilities of a serious famine existed.

A grist mill was built by Herman Albrecht on Crow River in Section 8 in 1879 and operated by water power for a long period of years.

With the coming of the railroad the opportunity of establishing a prosperous village in Section 36 Middleville, and Section 1 Victor, prompted J. Dunn and H. Tanner in 1870 to start negotiations with railroad officials to establish a station at Twelve Mile Creek. The matter was blocked by Andrew Beck who asked an exorbitant price for his land.

Smith Lake village in Section 30 is located on land originally taken by Eugene Smith, who located and surveyed a railroad right-of-way in 1858 and gave his name to the lake. The village was platted by W. P. Holbrook and L. W. Perkins. A station was erected in 1869.

Monticello and Otsego

Taxable—(Monticello town) area, 28,122 acres; valuation, 1934, \$455,345.

Taxable—(Otsego town) 18,421 acres; valuation, 1934, \$321,715.

It is an undisputed fact that Otsego town has the distinction of being selected as the abiding place of the first permanent white settlers in Wright County. John McDonald, Sr., and David McPherson arrived about July 31, 1852, and McDonald took a claim in Section 17, T. 121, R. 23. He was a man of marked ability, a millwright and in the winter of 1850-51 taught school in St. Anthony.

It is claimed by D. R. Farnham in his history of Wright county that there was a settlement of whites in this town as early as 1836. He tells the story as follows: The Selkirk refugees, Swiss, Scotch and Irish emigrants who had been driven from their colony in Manitoba came to Otsego township in 1836 and settled near the mouth of the Crow river. After stopping here two winters and one summer they became frightened at the attitude of the Sioux Indians and took refuge near Fort Snelling. In 1855, glass, iron, pottery and the like were excavated near the now defunct city of

Northwood. These materials are believed to have been relics of the Selkirk colony settlement.

Among the territorial pioneers were Samuel E. Carrick, a fur trader; Charles LaPlant, A. J. Wood, Ezra Tubbs and Archie Downie. The organization of the town was completed May 11, 1858 when the following officers were chosen: Supervisors, Thomas Ham (chairman), Philip Boyden and T. P. Record; clerk, Charles Lambert; assessor, John McDonald; treasurer, William Barnard; justices of the peace, Israel Record and C. B. Jordan; constables, Luther Tubbs and Philip Boyden.

The first white child born in Wright county was Norman McPherson, born April 18, 1853.

The first school district in Wright County was organized in Otsego town and was named Pleasant Grove district No. 1. Dudley P. Chase was the school agent. A school house was built in October 1855 and Margaret Cooley was the first teacher.

Ferry connections were established by Samuel Cassick in 1854 connecting with the village of Elk River and in 1855 John McDonald established a ferry at Otsego townsite. Baker's ferry in section 11 was a popular ferry and Elk River became a marketing and trading center for the towns of Otsego, Monticello, Frankfort and other Wright county settlements.

The town of Northwood (in section 36) was established in April 1856. The townsite covered an area of 300 acres and was owned and platted by O. H. and Charles Kelley. A postoffice was established, a large hotel was built, a store was opened and a good school house erected, mail routes furnished connection with St. Paul, St. Peter and Watertown. O. H. Kelley and Co. manufactured Excelsior Metal Polish, an important and marketable product, dug from the river bank. It gave promise of coming into general use. Northwood was for a period of three years a noted town but the Hurlbursts of Dayton gained supremacy over the Kelleys of Northwood and in 1859 the store and school buildings were moved to Dayton and the large hotel building was soon in ruins. The postoffice was discontinued and the town ceased to exist.

Otsego village was surveyed and platted in May 1857. It occupied about 400 acres in Section 17 and 18, T. 121, R. 23, on the banks of the Mississippi. A postoffice was established and John McDonald was the first postmaster. It was discontinued about 1904. Otsego townsites have no direct railroad connections and Monticello and Elk River are the trading points of its citizens. There are no postoffices within its boundaries.

In the years that have passed there have been among Otsego citizens men who have exerted a marked influence in the political life and development of the county. The following are deserving of mention: A. J. Wood, who was a member of the house in the 1907

and 1908 sessions of the legislature; Thomas McLeod, a member of the board of county commissioners in 1870-71 and 1889 and 1890, and Edson Washburn (civil war veteran), a man of influence in his township and keenly interested in public affairs.

Monticello Village

It was natural that Monticello, Clearwater and Otsego should be the first settlements owing to the fact that they were situated on the Mississippi river, the easiest method of travel in pioneer days when there were no passable roads. It was in the summer of 1852 that two young men, Herbert McCrory and F. M. Cadwell, charmed by the fertile soil and the picturesque view of the country hereabouts, selected claims and made their homes here. Soon after their arrival came Row Brasie from Wisconsin, J. B. Rich and others who took claims near the village, and became permanent residents, rearing families and living here many years, until they were gathered home.

Soon after their arrival, Ashley G. Riggs laid claim to what is now lower Monticello, but who with others named it Moritzious, after the first name of Moritious Weisberg, a Hungarian army officer.

By the end of 1855, Augustus Mitchell, Ira Hoar, H. S. Brasie, Zebulon Brown, G. W. Riggs, A. F. Barker, C. S. Boyd, Sam E. Adams, C. W. Clarey, T. G. Mealey, Henry Kreis, Mr. Walden and the Stokes, had arrived, and the town took on importance. The first store was opened by James and Thomas Chambers. All of these people lived here many years and were a large factor in building up the village. After these came E. W. Merrill, O. C. Gray, H. Brookings, P. S. Titus, J. W. Hannaford and George Libby.

The first white child born in Monticello town was Fred Anderson, and the first in the village was John G. Riggs, son of Geo. W. Riggs, born December 16, 1855.

The first marriage was performed in 1856 when A. S. Descent and Miranda Chandler were married. The second marriage was that of F. M. Cadwell and Elizabeth McCrory.

J. B. Blanchard came here in 1857 and built the house now occupied by C. A. French, it being one of the first houses built here, though not the first. Soon after his arrival he built a mill near the lower ferry, which was destroyed by fire after an explosion. Soon after he rented a mill which stood just below the present bridge.

Mr. Blanchard operated the mill until 1868, when it was taken over by T. G. Mealey and others. Blanchard then bought an interest in a portable mill below the Riggs ferry which he sold soon after. The first flour mill was built by Wm. Tubbs who became postmaster under the Cleveland administration.

From its infancy the village was impregnated with religious zeal, and four churches were built, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist and Advent Christian, to be followed in later years by the Catholic, German Lutheran and Swedish Lutheran.

Fraternal societies—Monticello has several flourishing fraternal societies, being Monticello Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 16

Garfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized in November, 1888, with A. O. Bryant, O. I. Woodley, Simon Mufley, J. N. Brenchly and C. A. French, the latter being the only charter member now living.

Monticello Lodge No. 165, Knights of Pythias, was organized in 1930, with a large membership. The grand lodge of the K. P. have a beautiful home here, being the old Thomas Lowry place. It is not in active use as yet, but the building and grounds are kept up.

Newspapers—See article headed "The Newspapers of Wright County."

Schools and Library—Monticello has a fine school building, erected at an approximate cost of \$100,000. It has had a high school since 1881. Worth Brasie library is situated on the school house grounds. It was given to the people of Monticello by Worth Brasie, a former resident, but who moved to California, where he died. The building cost about fourteen thousand dollars.

Among the early pioneers to whom tribute should be paid for their labors for its growth and prosperity are F. A. Kenton, its first editor, Tom Creighton, Thomas Chambers, Ashley Riggs, J. B. Blanchard, T. G. Mealey, A. F. Barker, J. N. Stacy, Henry Kries, J. O. Haven and Moritzious Weissberg.

The village park in the center of the village is used as a play ground and for the weekly band concerts, given there during the summer months by its local band, which is supported by the village Independent School District No. 7.

Riverside Park on the banks of the Mississippi river for natural beauty and picturesque scenery, is visited yearly by thousands of people. Its spacious trees afford ample shade. The cooling winds coming across the river give comfort and pleasure to all. If it had proper care, it could be made one of the most attractive parks in the state.

Rockford

ROCKFORD (Townships 119, Ranges 23 and 24 N. and W. of Crow river) and Rockford village. Taxable—(Rockford town) area, 23,420 acres; valuation, 1934, \$434,548.

In 1851, the vicinity of the Crow river at the forks was the favorite hunting and fishing grounds of the Winnebago Indians and in May of that year the river was so high that the steamboat Governor Ramsey made a trip to the Indian village and took on a cargo of dried fish. Bands of Sioux Indians camped for many winters at the Forks, but in 1860 Sheriff Bertram raised a posse and forced the Indians to leave the town.

The townsite of Greenwood was surveyed and platted in April 1855, and in those early days was regarded as a prospective flourishing city.

In October, 1855, George F. Ames, Joel Florida and G. D. George, natives of Vermont, arrived and formed a partnership and became the leaders in the early development of Rockford town and village. They established a steam power saw mill in 1856. The mill burned in 1858. In July 1857, a dam and water power mill was established which started a development that made Rockford for many years the main manufacturing center of Wright county. Among those most closely connected with this development other than those named were G. W. Florida, D. R. Farnham, W. W. Parker, M. Reynolds, M. G. Warren and in 1880 Jefferson Benner.

The products of these varied industries were: native lumber, flour and ground feed, plow beams and handles, cracker boxes and furniture, chair bottoms, chairs, canthook handles, rakes, broom handles, woolen goods including mackinaws, flannels and jeans. Tanning was an important industry, gloves and mittens were manufactured.

With destruction by fire and a lowering stage of water all these industries have ceased to operate.

Rockford town was organized in 1858 and an election held May 11, 1858, when the following officers were elected—Supervisors: S. R. Workman (chairman), William Sleight and O. F. Jackson; clerk, G. D. George; assessor, H. A. Wallace; treasurer and collector, William Godfrey; constables, William Godfrey and John C. Jones; justices of the peace, O. F. Jackson and C. C. Jenks; overseer of the poor, A. W. Lucas.

The village of Rockford was platted in 1857 and incorporated in 1881. Its population (1930) was 287.

Silver Creek

SILVER CREEK (North half of T.121, R.26 and all of fractional T.122, R. 26 except sections 7, 17 and 18 and fractional sections 5, 6 and 8).

Taxable area, 22,984 acres; valuation, 1934, \$398,755.

The town was organized in 1858 and an election was held May 11, 1858 at which the following officers were elected: Supervisors, John O. Haven (chairman), Moses Goodrich and James Shaw; Clerk, George B. Bradberry; Justice of the Peace, W. W. Day.

The first school was opened in a dwelling house in section 15, T.122, R. 26, August 1, 1856 with Jeanette Dunklee as teacher.

The first settler was Archie Downie who took a claim in section 15, near the townsite of Silver Creek and was a member of the first board of County Commissioners. John O. Haven was another early settler. He was clerk of the county board in 1855.

Silver Creek became the home of a large colony of Hollanders in the late sixties and early seventies. In the early nineties, the taxable wealth of the town was a great deal lower than other towns in Wright County but in 1934 it ranks ninth among the towns of the county due in no slight degree to the industry of its citizens and the marked development of the dairy industry.

Southside

SOUTHSIDE (T.120, R.25 except fractional sections, 3, 4 and 11 N. of Clearwater river).

Taxable-Area 13,962 acres, valuation, 1934, \$207,305.

Southside town was organized in 1868 and an election held March 9 at the home of N. J. Robinson. The following officers were chosen: Supervisors, Joshua Mayhew, chairman, Thomas Ewing and Jeremiah Gould; clerk, Thomas J. Noyes; treasurer, N. J. Robinson; assessor, J. B. Robinson; justices of the peace, N. J. Robinson and P. Gould; constable, Abel Lambert.

It is claimed that N. J. Robinson was the first settler having taken a claim in section 13 as early as 1857. The first school taught was held at the residence of Thadeus Robinson in 1860. Mrs. Carrie Scoville was the teacher.

The town is a favorite summer resort due to its lakes and streams. Lake Sylvia, which is almost wholly within the town, is regarded by many as the most attractive lake in Wright County due to its irregular shore line and fine bathing beaches. Since the coming of the railroad much of the town's activity has centered in South Haven Village.

South Haven Village

South Haven owes its existence to the failure of Fair Haven to make essential overtures to railroad officials when the present Soo line was in the process of construction. That village was so certain that the road would reach Fair Haven, a village of some importance, that they rested on their oars and gave no encouragement whatever to the company. They had the misfortune to see the village of South Haven platted in 1888 and take on a growth that was to ultimately wreck the hopes and aspirations of the citizens of Fair Haven.

South Haven had a very promising future but has been the victim of a number of disastrous fires that have impeded its progress.

The first store was built in 1888 and owned by A. G. Lano and James Monitor. A postoffice was established with A. G. Lano as postmaster. The store was destroyed by fire in 1891 and the Lano family who resided over the store escaped through the second story windows. Mrs. Lano in attempting to rescue her two children, dropped Harry within the building. He was rescued by Adolph Tessman who succeeded in removing the unconscious child at the peril of his life. Mr. Lano rebuilt in the same location and erected a neat residence.

The next business enterprise was a general store owned by Monitor and Perry. Then followed a saloon, hardware store and meat market.

The village was incorporated (1902) and the officers chosen were: President, R. A. Marquardt; recorder, C. M. King; trustees, F. G. Kersten, F. J. Haskell, John Maurer; treasurer, J. N. Backlund; assessor, J. G. T. Rudolph, constable, J. N. Backlund.

In 1906 fire destroyed the station house and it was replaced with a two story depot. This was followed by marked improvements. The size of the school house was doubled and a village hall was erected and in 1910 was replaced with a modern brick building.

April 11, 1910, a disastrous fire occurred wiping out all the business buildings for two blocks at an estimated loss of \$40,000.

This section of the village was speedily rebuilt, but in 1911 on the anniversary of the 1910 conflagration, that portion of the business section not affected by the 1910 fire was destroyed by the flames, but rebuilt.

In 1911 an electric light plant was established and in November all South Haven was electrically lighted.

In 1902 the village had a population of 211. The census of 1930 gives it 289. What the future will disclose regarding South Haven's growth is largely conjectural, but it has possibilities.

Annandale

Annandale was platted in October 1886. The land being owned in part by James M. Pratt and U. S. Senator W. D. Washburn, who was asked to suggest a name for the post office to be established. He noticed a poster bearing the name of an actress named Lizzie Annandale and immediately chose her surname for the embryo village.

The village had a rapid growth. John H. Buri was among the first to erect a business building which he opened as a hardware store, January 1, 1887, and where he continues to serve the public. Mr. Buri was a forceful leader in furthering the early development of the village. Other business men of that same period were Sam Wells, grocer; Henry Eggerglus, dealer in lumber and Charles McDonald, grain dealer for Cofield and McDonald. Early in the spring of 1887 there was great activity and buildings were erected to house all classes of business from a millinery to a blacksmith shop.

In less than a year from a hamlet of three or four families Annandale had a population of 200. It was incorporated April 2, 1888, when officers were elected as follows: President, John H. Buri; recorder, W. H. Towle; trustees, H. Huntington, D. C. McCrory and P. B. O'Loughlin; justices of the peace, W. H. Towle and J. T. Rowan; constables, William McNair and John McKenzie.

Wright county never witnessed a finer cooperative effort than existed among the business men of Annandale during the period of its early development. The village soon possessed every advantage found in the older villages of the county.

Annandale is the hub of the summer resort region of Wright and adjacent counties. There are sixteen beautiful lakes within a radius of six miles. The shores are lined with native forest trees and sandy beaches offer delightful bathing facilities. These lakes are well stocked with fish and summer cottages of a neat and attractive design are available and various resorts cater to all classes of tourists.

Mr. Lamson recalls that he delivered his first public address at a Fourth of July celebration held in Annandale in 1890 in their beautiful park bordering on Pleasant lake. The hospitality of the citizens on that occasion brings to his mind pleasant memories of John H. Buri, W. D. McDonald, W. H. Towle, L. Cofield and Rev. Higgins, who later gained fame as the Lumber Jack Sky Pilot.

Annandale's population according to the census of 1930 is 663 and ranks sixth in size among the fifteen incorporated villages of the county.

Stockholm

Stockholm (T. 118, R. 28)

Taxable acres, 22,326.5; valuation, 1934, \$441,095.

The township is so closely allied with that of Cokato that it requires very little additional information than is contained in the early history of that town.

The town was organized in 1868 and officers were elected August 15 as follows: Supervisors, Henry Bull, chairman, Ole H. Holmberg and Andrew Swanberg; clerk and assessor, Carl Carlson; treasurer, Andrew Alnquist.

The first settlers were Hugh McNulty in 1856; McKincade in 1858, and later the Dustins. The first Swedish settlers were Swan Swanson, John Brown and Andrew Johnson. See Lutheran church history.

Victor

Victor, (Township 118, Range 27)

Taxable acres, 20,755.11; valuation, 1934, \$427,906.

Victor was given its present name by Mark Fosket in honor of Victor in Ontario county, New York.

Morgan Cochran, the first settler, erected his cabin home on the south shore of Howard Lake in the fall of 1855.

Among the early settlers were Edwin Brewster, A. J. Gardner, John F. Pearson, Mark Fosket and A. D. Pinkerton.

The present town organization was perfected in 1866 when the following officers were chosen at an election held at the residence of Mark Fosket: Supervisors, A. D. Pinkerton, (chairman), Jesse Christopher and Abner Pearson; clerk, George McKinley, and treasurer, J. B. Nelson.

Howard Lake

Howard Lake derived its name from the lake on which it is located, which name was given to honor the memory of John Howard, the English philanthropist. The surveyors who selected the name were greatly impressed with its south shore as a desirable site for a future inland city.

In 1856 Morgan V. Cochran came to Howard Lake as the representative of a townsite company and erected a house in section 3 within the present corporate limits of the village as a nucleus of the

town site of Lynden but the promoters enthusiasm paled on them and as he received no pay he secured the land by preemption. The townsite house he had erected became the first school house in 1858-9 and the three R's were taught by Jane P. Gleason and on May 9, 1859, she became the wife of Mr. Cochran.

In 1863 Charles Goodsell bought out Cochran and engaged in farming the tract until 1869 when the coming of the railroad prompted him to plat the townsite. The development was rapid. There was every indication that Howard Lake would become the metropolis of the county. It outdistanced Waverly to the east and Cokalo to the west.

It has lost much of its supremacy, but none of its beauty. It has not lost the possibilities of future growth, dependent in large measure on the enterprise and cooperation of its citizens.

The Wright County Agricultural Society has its headquarters here and the grounds are owned by the county. Their annual fairs attract large crowds and are one of the events of county wide interest.

Woodland

Woodland (Town 118, Range 26)

Taxable acres, 21,983.6; valuation, 1934, \$482,935.

The Gunshaw brothers are believed to have been the first settlers. They erected a claim cabin and made a small clearing very early in 1855. In May they sold their claim to M. V. Cochran and Ezra Stacy. This claim was near the present village of Montrose. John Brabec was the Bohemian pioneer who came from Illinois in 1856 and took up a claim in section 20. In June 1857, came Cramer Swartout, a native of New York and settled in section 12. In September of the same year John Lauzer, a native of Bohemia, and James McGrath arrived to join this little group of territorial pioneers.

Woodland was organized in 1858. On the first fourth of July, (1857), a celebration was held by the settlers of the town. The picnic grounds chosen for this occasion was an island in Fountain lake. Those who participated in this event were Stacys, Swartouts, and Herries. A patriotic program was arranged, Mrs. John B. Herrie read the Declaration of Independence. After indulging in a picnic dinner consisting of rabbit and chicken pie and other delectable dishes, lemon pie was served, made from the first lemons brought into the settlement from Minneapolis.

The first school was held in 1861-2 in the home of Cramer Swartout and was taught by Miranda Swartout.

Cosmopolitan Population

It is noticeable that the Colonial Americans were the most numerous among the territorial pioneers and located in the river towns, Clearwater, Monticello and Otsego. They came from New England, Ohio, Pennsylvania and a scattering of Virginians. There was also an influx of settlers from Canada of Scotch and English descent.

It has been claimed by those acquainted with the type of people that form the population of the various counties of the state that Wright county is the most cosmopolitan rural county in Minnesota.

Due to this fact, the early election returns from the precincts of the county have been regarded as a barometer in forecasting close election contests.

The divisions in nationalities according to the census of 1895 were:

Native Born	19,394
Canadian	922
English	113
Scotch	24
Irish	398
French	40
Other Countries	61
Swedish	3,016
German	2,541
Finnish	479
Norwegian	346
Bohemian	138
Polish	130
Danish	40
Russian	7
Welsh	4

The Swedish People

The Swedish people and their descendants have contributed greatly to the advancement of Wright County. The territorial pioneers, if any, were few and scattering. The Norwegians closely allied with the Swedish, were represented in 1856 by Christian Ilstrup who settled near lake Mary in Rockford township and quite a colony gathered about him.

The influx of Swedish settlers in the southwestern part of the county was started in 1862 when Swan Swanson, Andrew Johnson and John Brown came with their families from Meeker County, Minnesota and established homes in the town of Stockholm.

With the coming of the railroads in 1869 there was a steady trend of Swedish immigration to Wright County and continued as late as the early nineties. This class of citizens, with their descendants, are more numerous than any other branch of Wright County's population. They are found in great or more scattered numbers in every section of the county.

They are a very worthy class of citizens and the early pioneers did their part in converting a wilderness into productive farms. Their loyalty to American institutions has never been questioned. In the language of Hans Mattson "They have caused the wilderness to blossom like the rose; they have planted schools on the hills and in the valleys; they have honestly and ably administered the affairs of town, county and state. They love America and American institutions as deeply and truly as do the descendants of the Pilgrims."



The German People

The German people in territorial days outnumbered all other classes of immigrants from across the seas. They located in the towns of Frankfort and Franklin and were increased in number during the years that followed until these towns became predominantly German.

They proved themselves especially well equipped to overcome the privations of pioneer life.

The people of German birth and descent are quite numerous in other sections of Wright County and wherever found they have, through thrift and industry, become an important factor in the development of the county and communities in which they reside and next to the Swedish are the most numerous element of Wright county's population.

The town of Franklin has a large Polish population that contributes its part to the general prosperity of the southeast section of the county.

Franklin ranks first in taxable wealth among the towns of Wright County. The town of Frankfort ranks fourteenth in taxable acreage and eleventh in taxable wealth.

The Irish People

There was a goodly number of venturesome Irish among the early pioneers and they played an important part in the early development of the county. They became leaders in the democratic party which was in the minority but they were usually represented among the officials in the court house or on the Board of county commissioners by a son of old Ireland.

Martin O'Loughlin, of French Lake town, represented the first commissioner district on the county board from 1879 to 1883. D. W. Flannigan, of Waverly, represented the fourth district for six years and John Kelly, of Waverly, served the same district from 1903 to 1918. All three of these gentlemen exerted a marked influence in shaping county affairs. Kelly and O'Loughlin's official careers met public approval but Flannigan was subjected to bitter criticism.

D. W. Flannigan was an interesting character. He was very resourceful and understood the game of politics from A to Z. He belonged to a group of politicians at Waverly known as "Little Tammany". He possessed a likable personality and was never frightened or apparently disturbed by the caustic criticism of his official acts by the Delano Eagle and other county newspapers. He once said to a friend, "I know I am alive when I read what the Eagle says about me."

John Nugent, another "son of old Erin" held the office of sheriff for twenty-seven years, and was, during his lifetime, the most popular and beloved citizen of the county. He, with the aid of his close political friends, dominated the democratic party and were able to exert a commanding influence in the republican party as was demonstrated in 1898 when he espoused the candidacy of R. C. Dunn for the republican nomination for Governor in opposition to the nomination of Collins, who had the support of the republican organization. Nugent controlled the county convention and a solid Dunn delegation was chosen, an unparalleled achievement in the history of Wright County politics.

In 1914, James Madigan, an attorney at Maple Lake and a staunch advocate of county option, ran the gauntlet successfully in the democratic primaries and was elected to the lower house of the legislature by a substantial majority. He later represented the

county in the State Senate and served the state with credit to himself and his constituents.

In later years, with the adoption of the non-partisan primary and election law, the sons of Erin have been very generously represented in official life.

The town and village of Maple Lake and the village of Waverly have been the centers of population of Irish descent. Their numbers are small in comparison with other groups in the body politic but they continue to exhibit remarkable leadership in county affairs.

The Hollanders

The coming of the Hollanders is an interesting event in the history of Wright County. Thirty-one city bred persons four of whom, P. Meyst, A. DeLeeus, G. Danbanton and A. H. Bratt were heads of families and Gerrit Van Dyke, Dr. Makbout, F. and Charles VanKekeren were sons of a baron. They came direct from Amsterdam and arrived June 4, 1867. They purchased a tract of eighty acres and erected a building fifty by seventy feet to house their colony. Their farming activities, as recited by one of their descendants, was ludicrous and at the same time discouraging, but their spirit was cheered by the musical talent of their group in song and organ music. At the expiration of two years only A. H. Bratt and his family of six and the Van Kekerens brothers remained as the nucleus of a colony of Hollanders that have contributed greatly to the marked development of Silver Creek Town.

In 1873 four Vandergon brothers distantly related to the Bratt's arrived and in 1874, T. Shermer and H. Nyland, all natives of Holland, joined the colony. In later years the Holland community added to its members P. Schermer and George Meintsma.

The Dutch Reformed Church was organized in 1894 with fifteen members and the baptism of twenty children. The officiating clergymen in this event were Reverends P. Lepeltak and Rev. Dan-gremond. The church was served during the years from 1895 to 1904 by Rev. Te. Paske. Until 1904 services were held in the homes of its members or in the school house, district 119, but in 1903 T. Schermer, Sr., with a contribution of \$300.00 started the movement for the construction of a church which was completed in 1904 and in 1905 a parsonage was completed and Rev. Gruys was installed as pastor and served until 1919. He was succeeded by Rev. Dragt, when B. W. Lammers took his place in June 1914 at which time the church had a membership of more than 100 and twenty-five adherents. The Sunday School roll was 107. The collections in 1914 were \$1,537. The church has been a living force for good in the community, and this colony of thrifty and industrious people of Holland Dutch descent have been a real power in the development of Wright County.

The Polish Settlement In Franklin Township

Prepared by Rev. V. J. Yany

Along with the Finnish, Irish, French, Bohemian and Germans, there also is a Polish settlement in Wright county. This settlement is in Franklin Township and the village of Delano.

The first one of this nationality to settle here, as far as is known, was Valentine Fautsch who came here in 1851 from Texas.

Others who came in the later years were: Ignatius Polingo, in 1852; Paul Pogreba, John Mayer, Louis Mayer, Bartholomew Yany, Bartek Fautsch, Frank Fautsch, Bartek Pogreba, Urban Pogreba, John Nalewaja, Frank Motzko, Peter Wiaderko and others who came during the years preceding 1870. There really was no special reason for their choosing Franklin Township and Delano for their settlement, except perhaps the fact that the first one of their nationality to come here was highly impressed with the black loam soil and the heavy stand of timber.

In 1868 Delano was the end of the line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, later the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, and now the Great Northern Railroad. During the years that Delano was a division point much wood was purchased by the railroad company and the loading of wood trains as well as the cutting and hauling gave much employment to the early settlers.

The loading of wood trains was supervised by John Mayer, who worked his way up from the bottom and eventually became Division Superintendent.

Because of Mr. Mayers nationality many Poles applied and were given jobs by him. After working for the railroad company for a time, the next step was to purchase a farm and become independent. This step many took and their places on wood trains were taken by others and so the little colony grew and grew.

Although there has been much inter-marriage between the Polish and other nationalities, the Poles still predominate. They are a peaceful and law abiding people who love the land of their adoption as much as their own country. Many of them continue wearing the garb and practice the customs of the "old country" after years of residence in the United States.

Finnish

Prepared by Vernon G. Barberg

The first Finnish emigrants to settle in Wright county came in the summer of 1865 and located claims in Section 10, Cokato township and in the spring of 1866 erected their homes of logs and began the work of converting the wilderness that surrounded them into the improved farms that now prevail throughout the Finnish settlements.

Among these early settlers were Mathias Abrahamson (Karjenaho), Elias Peltopera, Olof Westerberg from Finland and Johan Viinikka from Sweden. Abrahamson and Peltopera sold their claims. Lured by letters received from Westerberg and Viinikka another small group of homeseekers left their native land and reached Cokato in 1866. In this company were Isak Branstrom and wife, Isak Barberg (Barba), wife and their few months old son, Karl Johan; Nels Selvala (Johnson) and wife and Adam Ongamo (Sachariason), a single man. The same year they filed adjoining homesteads in Section 18, Cokato township.

Branstrom and wife returned to Finland, but the others after spending the winter at Carver, Minnesota, returned to their homesteads in the spring of 1867. They built a one-room log house on the northwest corner of Ongamo's claim and all lived together until the spring of 1868. The Selvalas and Barbergs built their own homes. It is interesting to note that Barberg's home (a three-room log house) located on E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 18, built during the winter of 1867-8, is the oldest house built by Finnish settlers in Wright county that continues to be occupied at the present time. The writer is typing these lines within its walls.

The Sections 10 and 18 communities were densely populated. In 1880 there were 14 separate homes in Section 18 which was the center of a square mile of 23 family homes between 1870 and 1880. This settlement was the nucleus of Finnish settlements which expanded into the towns of Stockholm, French Lake, Southside, Middleville, Albion and Corinna, closely welded with Finnish people in Dassel and Kingston (Meeker county) in a community of mutual interests.

In the years 1868-69 additional settlers arrived including Matti Maatta, Matti Piipo, John Martala, Antti Seponen and Karl Pyrho. By the end of 1869 there were twelve Finnish families and two single men in this group. From 1870-1875 about fifty more families established homes in the settlement.

Statistical Census, 1879

Isak Barberg (grandfather of the writer) took a census in 1879 from which we have gleaned the following: Population 450 (400 of this number owned or were established on farms and 50 were unestablished.) They owned 1,500 acres of cultivated land, 4,000 acres of wild land, 56 horses, 126 oxen, 231 cows, several reapers and mowers and 3 threshing machines, having a total estimated value of \$150,000.

Later History

Between 1876-1880 the Finnish settlements greatly increased in numbers. There were no available homesteads subject to entry, but land was cheap, the average price per acre was as follows: Cokato, \$10; French Lake, \$5; and Kingston, \$5. In 1890 the Finnish population was approximately 1,000.

In 1900, Oscar Snabb took a census which showed the Finnish population in Cokato was 834, French Lake 477, Albion 119, Middleville 46, Stockholm 37, Corinna 27; total population including Kingston, 234, and Dassel, 150, both in Meeker county, of 1,727. They owned 16,095 acres of land. The largest individual acreage was owned by Jacob Ojanpera, a farm of 300 acres.

Temperance Hall

In 1896 the Cokato Finnish Temperance Society was organized. A lot was purchased on the main highway connecting the villages of Cokato and Annandale, about three miles north of Cokato and a recreation hall was constructed.

Sauna—Finnish Steam Bath

Even a brief sketch that, for lack of space, touches merely the high spots of the history of a Finnish people, would be very incomplete without some mention of the centuries old Finnish institution—the Sauna (Finnish steam bath). That small, smoke darkened building was almost a very part of the lives of the early Finnish people. It is today, with various elaborations of construction and convenience, a very necessary institution in the lives of the descendants of the early Finns. The building proper of the early day sauna is about 10x16 feet square, divided into two rooms. One room, with benches or seats around the wall is the dressing room; the other, with a pile of stones heaped over a central fireplace (kivas) in one corner of the room and a wide platform (lava) about 4 feet below the ceiling with steps leading up to it, is the steaming and washing room. On the lava (platform) are generally kept a supply of oak or cedar bough fans (vihtat) which are soaked in water and then steamed over the hot stones before being used.

In taking the sauna, the bathers ascend to a seat on the "lava," dash cold water on the hot stones to form the steam, which is thus maintained at any desired temperature. When the steam soaked air gets quite hot, then the "vihtat" or fans come into use. The hot steamed air is fanned against the body with vigorous slapping motions of the "vihtat" (this fanning and slapping action of the skin helps to open the innumerable small pores of the skin and causes profuse sweating.) The steaming is followed by the customary thorough soaping, followed by a warm to hot rinse, which is sometimes topped off with a cool or cold rinse to close the pores and stop the perspiration. Then a leisurely drying with a towel in the dressing room with a vigorous rubbing of the skin with the towel finishes that which to all outward appearances is all that there is to a "sauna"—except the effects. What these effects are may readily be experienced by any one who wishes to do so by taking the sauna bath.

"A Black Caucasian"

In 1891 Frank Stacy was the editor of the Howard Lake Herald. An item appeared in his local columns which read as follows: "John Tracy, the black Caucasian of Cokato, was seen on our streets, Tuesday."

Mr. Tracy was a man of limited education and felt that he had been grievously insulted. He mounted his horse and rode to Howard Lake with the expressed intention of "licking" the editor. He confronted Stacy in his office and declared his purpose. They repaired to the rear of the office building to fight it out with their bare fists. Stacy was well skilled in the manly art of self defense and the fight developed into a sparring match in which neither participant suffered injury. When both became winded Stacy inquired in what respect he had insulted the gentleman from Cokato and was told that his paper had called him a black "Kaukasan." Webster's unabridged dictionary was consulted and when Tracy learned the meaning of Caucasian he decided that the insult was forgivable and returned to Cokato.

Bubbles

About twenty-five or more years ago there lived in Buffalo a gentleman whose corpulency prompted the boys of the town to nick name him "Bubbles." He was employed by the sheriff as jailer and also served as village marshal.

On one occasion he had in his custody a bandit who was believed to be a desperate criminal and extra precautions were taken to prevent his escape. He was securely locked in the steel cell in the basement of the court house with Bubbles as guard. Upon retiring for the night on a cot in the room where the cell was located, the jailer removed his pants containing the keys to the cell, and laid them across a chair and soon fell into a deep sleep. The prisoner removed a coil spring from the cell cot and fashioned it into a hook, drew the chair to the grating, secured the keys and unlocked his cell door and made his escape. He locked the door opening into the cell room and when Bubbles awoke he found himself a prisoner. The bandit was recaptured some years later and it developed that he was a paroled prisoner from the reformatory at St. Cloud.

On another occasion, when acting as Village Marshall, he secured special assistants to prevent any boyish pranks at Halloween and gave the boys advance information that they would be up against the law for any breach of order. The boys took this as a challenge. They separated into two groups and a disturbance was started at the depot which prompted the entire police force to hasten to that section of the town. In their absence the boys moved an essential out building from Bubbles' home to the center of the street facing the present postoffice corner and labeled it "Police Station."

When Bubbles and his force returned to the business center he was deeply angered and threatened dire vengeance when the culprits were located. The incident created great merriment among the citizens of the village.

Some of the boys who engaged in this prank are today numbered among Buffalo's most respected citizens.

Transportation

The change in the method of transportation has been remarkable. From the ox cart to the airplane seems like a miracle.

In the pioneer days of Wright county the popular means of transportation for people living on navigable streams was by boat. To a generation accustomed to railroad and motor transportation the picture of steamboats serving the territory and cities along the Mississippi river north of Minneapolis, and that at one time that city was a ship building center, must seem remote indeed.

In the early sixties steamboats plied the Mississippi between Minneapolis and St. Cloud and when their whistle was heard, business was suspended and the entire population of Monticello and other villages hurried to the steamboat landing to see who had come and to welcome any who were to make Monticello their home. In all the river towns the arrival of a steamer was the occasion of a general holiday.

Races between steamers on the upper river were discussed with all the heat which partisanship football holds at the present time.

Competition was great between owners and captains of rival craft which led to the slashing of rates so that often one could get his freight free by paying for his passage.

Steamboat travel continued for about thirty years when the coming of the great lumber industry which used the Mississippi river to float its millions upon millions of logs from the pine forests of the north to the great saw mills of Minneapolis, made it impossible to use steamboats for weeks at a time, and gradually the steamboat travel ceased to exist.

Transportation for passengers and freight, especially for short hauls, have been taken over by motor trucks and busses, and it will not be surprising long before the present century ends that the airplane will succeed the motor vehicles. Several times each day air planes fly over Wright county from north to south and east to west carrying passengers and mail, and it is safe to look forward to the time when these birds of the air will wing their way over the county and state and in all directions hourly. The day of the ox cart, the stage, the river steamboat, has passed into disuse and the motor and the air plane is coming into its own.

Wright County
Newspapers



CLARENCE A. FRENCH

Veteran Editor and Publisher

1869-1935

Clarence A. French

Clarence A. French, the veteran editor and publisher of the Monticello Times, a newspaper that for nearly half a century has reflected his journalistic ability and enterprise and the hard and conscientious work he has put into it to make it a reliable medium of publicity for all the country in and around Monticello, retired January 1, 1935.

His standing as a newspaper man in Minnesota and over the nation was given many interesting tributes on the occasion of his eightieth birthday anniversary on March 1, 1933, when the Wright County Editorial Association tendered him a banquet. This banquet was attended by many prominent editors and publishers from Minneapolis and other parts of the state, and congratulatory telegrams were sent to Mr. French from President Hoover and from President-elect Roosevelt. It was significant that these messages of good cheer emphasize not only the length of his service in years but the strength and devotion he had bestowed upon his newspaper and his personal fidelity to his profession and his state.

Clarence A. French's father was a New England sea captain, and the son was born on his father's ship while at Portsmouth, England, March 1, 1853. He was born under the American flag. His parents were William Wallace and Elizabeth D. (Burleigh) French. The French family came to America in 1636 from England. It was represented by soldiers in the Indian wars and also in the War of the Revolution, and the Civil war. There was a William French who was a man of remarkable size and strength and reached the rank of captain in 1775. Mr. French's grandfather, Benjamin French, a native of Eastport, Maine, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and after that war acquired a farm in New Hampshire, but later returned to Maine. He died in 1850. William Wallace French was born at Eastport, Maine, in February, 1820.

William W. French was killed as the result of a mutiny among sailors in Pernambuco harbor, South America, March 5, 1865. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, was a Democrat and belonged to the Congregational church. His wife, Elizabeth D. Burleigh, was born in New Hampshire in 1820, and lived until 1899. Her father, Giles Burleigh, was of an old family of Ipswich, Massachusetts, of Scotch ancestry.

Clarence A. French is the last survivor of a family of four children. He had limited opportunities as a boy, educated at the printer's case, and leaving home at the age of fifteen, he arrived at Minneapolis in the following year. Soon afterwards began his work in a job printing office, and while working during the day, he attended night school and later taught classes in night school. He learned the printing and newspaper business with the Minneapolis Tribune and St. Paul Pioneer-Press, also worked in a job office in St. Paul for two years, and in 1879 was one of the founders who

established the Minneapolis Journal. He was with the Journal until 1885, and one of the men who was foremost in congratulating him on his eighty years of service was Carl W. Jones, editor of the Minneapolis Journal. During those early years, Mr. French acted as telegraph editor, proof reader, make-up man and worked in practically every department of the Journal.

It was in 1885 that he came to Monticello and bought out the Monticello Times, established in 1857 in Territorial days, of which he was owner and editor for nearly half a century. He has given the Times a modern plant, and has made his newspaper a welcome visitor at a thousand homes and offices.

Mr. French married July 14, 1881 in Plymouth church, Minneapolis, Loretta C. Stevens. She was reared and educated at Washington, D. C. Her father, John H. Stevens, was an inventor, who lived most of his life in New York. Mr. and Mrs. French have one daughter, Clara Burleigh, wife of Dr. P. T. Watson, a prominent physician of Fen Cho Fu, China. Doctor and Mrs. Watson's five children are: Edith, a graduate of Radcliff college, Massachusetts; William W., attending the Harvard Law School; Janet Watson, a graduate of Carleton College at Northfield; Theodore, and Miss Margery. Mrs. Watson is a graduate of Carleton College. Mr. French had another daughter, Edith, who became a successful newspaper woman, conducting a paper at Big Lake. She was a member of the Minnesota Editorial Association. At her death she left a daughter, Dorothy, who since birth, has lived with Mr. and Mrs. French, her grandparents, and is a graduate of the Monticello high school and is now interested in the newspaper field. Two other children of Mr. and Mrs. French, named Clarence and William Wallace, died in infancy.

Wright County Newspapers

No history of any county would be complete without adequate mention of its newspapers and the men who have patiently and nobly borne the privations of pioneering in a new country while chronicling the marriages and deaths, the coming and going of neighbors and friends, recounting the tragical events as they occurred, sympathizing with those borne down by sorrow, rejoicing with those whom fortune had favored, criticising with constructive criticism plans and ideas for the upbuilding of the county and its various communities. Freely advertising to all the world as far as the circulation of their newspapers extended, the advantages to be found in their schools, churches, societies, clubs. Boosting its industries without hope of reward and forever looking forward and never backward. To these men and women much of the county's prosperity is due. They deserve their meed of praise in this history.

Monticello Times

The Monticello Journal was the first paper to be published in Wright County and one of the earliest in Minnesota. It only survived but a few months, the health of its editor, H. C. Bunce, having failed, it was discontinued.

The Journal was succeeded by the publication of the Monticello Times May 21, 1857, with C. M. Kenton, editor and publisher. Rev. S. T. Creighton and J. F. Bradley, were associate editors. The Times lasted until 1859, when it was succeeded by the Wright Co. Republican, edited by Geo. Gray. This paper ceased publication in November, 1861, to be succeeded by the Northwestern Weekly Union, editor, Geo. Gray. In reality it was an extension of the Republican. Gray soon after went east but returned in August 1863 and began the publication of the Northern Statesman. Gray sold the Northern Statesman to Thomas A. Perrine who changed the name to that of Monticello's original newspaper, The Monticello Times. Mr. Perrine continued as editor and publisher until 1878, when he sold it to Fisher and Kling, and two years later it was sold to Sam. E. Adams, who sold it to Geo. W. McDonald, from whom Editor C. A. French purchased it in August 1885. In 1912 the paper was sold to Otis G. Bates. In October of that year C. A. French started the Monticello News and in 1917 purchased the Times from G. R. Wedgewood who had taken it over from Mr. Bates.

The Monticello Times and News were consolidated under the head of the Monticello Times. C. A. French continued in the newspaper business in Monticello until January 1, 1935, making a continuous service of almost 50 years as an editor in Monticello and 67 years as a printer, having commenced to learn the trade of printer in 1868. In his long service as a newspaperman in Minnesota he served as editor of the Hennepin County Mirror, was one of the founders of the Minneapolis Journal in the fall of 1878, established the Clearwater News, the Clear Lake Times and the Big Lake Mirror, and published the St. Michael News for one year.

C. A. French was succeeded by his partner H. F. Rubey who was associated with him since June 1924. Mr. Rubey is an excellent printer and has made a number of improvements since he took over the Monticello Times in January 1935.



The Delano Eagle

The Big Woods Citizen was started in Delano in March, 1872, which lasted but a few months, when it was succeeded by the Wright County Eagle. The Eagle was owned by a stock company with Ignatius Gutzwiller as one of the principal stockholders and D. R. Farnham as editor. Under this management the paper became Democratic in politics and continued so for many years. In

March 1877 Ignatius Gutzwiller became sole owner. He enlarged the paper to an eight column paper and changed the name to the Delano Eagle, which name it now bears. At the death of Mr. Gutzwiller in 1903, the paper was purchased by the Eagle Printing Company, with C. J. Buckley as editor who has held that position ever since and is now dean of the newspaper editors in Wright County. The paper is independent in politics with Republican leanings. J. A. Tischler is the local editor.

The Buffalo Gazette

The Buffalo Gazette was started as a Democratic paper in the late eighties by Dr. Barton, and was sold by him to Dr. Catlin, of Delano, where it was published for several years, much of the time as the only newspaper exponent of the Democratic party in Wright county.

Howard Lake Herald

Until the publication of the Howard Lake Herald that village had two newspapers, Howard Lake Union and the People's Advocate, both of which were short lived. In October 1879 Herbert Tanner bought the Advocate and changed the name to the Howard Lake Herald. He edited it with signal ability. C. A. Pike edited the paper for one year when it was bought by Frank N. Stacy who edited it for two years when Saylor and Reynolds became its publishers. In 1900 the paper was purchased by N. B. Reynolds. In 19— the Herald was bought by O. A. Konchal who has published it since that time.

Cokato Enterprise

The year 1934 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the newspaper that now serves Cokato. The founder was W. F. Rowe, who in 1884 started the Wright County Republican in Howard Lake and moved it to Cokato.

However, the Republican was not Cokato's very first newspaper. For a few weeks in 1878 this community had a newspaper, established by Felix G. Head, who in the Spring of that year established in partnership with a man named R. W. Miller, a small printery.

The Republican lingered but a few months when it expired. In the spring of 1887 the Cokato Observer was launched by a group of Cokato men who were reluctant to see a growing village as Cokato was without the advantage of a newspaper, and Messrs.

John Paulson, Ole Hendrickson, I. S. Podas, P. Stevenson, O. M. Mattson and A. W. L. Almquist, agreed to finance the enterprise. Mr. Podas was made treasurer and business manager of the paper and A. F. Nordin, editor. The summer of 1888, F. B. Lamson was employed as editor.

In March, 1889, the company sold their interests to Lamson and Helmick, who changed the name to Cokato Observer. Two months later this partnership was severed, with Lamson taking the helm. In December, 1890, J. A. Whitaker became the publisher of The Observer. S. E. Farnham, who had charge of the mechanical work, took over the ownership in January 1891.

In September, 1892, the colorful Harold W. Roll came to Cokato, bought the newspaper and changed its name to The Cokato Commoner. He remained in Cokato until the latter part of December, 1893, when he went to Phoenix, Arizona, for his health. L. T. Laurence continued in his duties until August, 1894, when Peter Skoglund tentatively became head of the publishing house. He was succeeded by J. A. Whitaker, who again became a Cokato publisher, in May 1895. In April 1896 W. E. Frank took over the reins, and in January 1898 C. J. Carlson. It was Frank who changed the name of the publication to The Enterprise. C. J. Carlson sold to the Carlson brothers—E. E. and L. O. in 1902. For ten years the Carlsons were here, selling to the Donahues in 1912. In 1928 Mrs. Donahue Hall sold the paper to Messrs. Hedberg and Lee who are the present publishers.

“Ledstjernan”

Leading Star

Early in the eighties Anton Linder and August Flood established a matrimonial paper and named it the “Ledstjernan.” The church people, guided by their pastors and deacons, vigorously condemned the paper and its publishers. One religious minded citizen remarked that it might be a leading star but if one followed its lead he would end up in hell.” The paper lasted only a few months.

Clearwater Newspapers

In 1884 Clearwater had its first newspaper, published by Charles H. Stevens. Later Ike Cameron started a paper in opposition. There was scarcely room for two newspapers in this thriving village of less than 400 population. The editors fought each other bitterly until Cameron gave up and moved away. Later Stevens discontinued the paper and went into the mercantile business. Some

years later C. A. French established the Clearwater News, printing the same at the Times office in Monticello. The paper ran three years and was discontinued for lack of patronage. In 1903 John Evans issued the Clearwater Herald and continued at its head until 1930 when he was forced to discontinue it on account of advancing age and illness. Clearwater has no paper now.

Buffalo Journal and Other Buffalo Papers

The first issue of the Buffalo Journal was printed in a small one story building opposite the court house on the west, on January 17, 1887. W. H. Hellen was its first editor and publisher, who had investigated the field when the "Soo" road was assured to give Buffalo railroad facilities. Another newspaper man looked up the location at the same time, and it became a race to see which one of the two could be the first to start a newspaper in Buffalo. Mr. Hellen bought a second hand outfit and moved it from Minneapolis by team. There was much snow and the load was tipped over near Rockford, which is a serious mishap for type in cases by reason of the sorting of "pi" to replace the letters and characters in some ninety boxes. Mr. Hellen was succeeded by B. F. Barge owner of the "Journal", and in 1889 he sold to the late A. Y. Eaton, lawyer and member of the state senate. From its establishment until 1896 it was Republican in politics, but that year began to espouse the cause of democracy. Mr. Eaton conducted the paper until his death in September, 1899, and in February 1900, H. S. Saylor bought it from the Eaton estate, and in May following he, with F. B. Baker as a partner, bought the Buffalo "Standard," which had been established by F. B. Lamson in 1897, and combined it with the "Journal." In December 1902 H. S. Saylor bought the interest of F. B. Baker and continued as publisher until January 1915, when he sold the paper to L. M. Mithun. Later Tom Junkin purchased the paper from Mrs. Mithun. In December 1926 the Journal was purchased by a number of Wright county newspaper editors, and later the Wright County Press, a Farm-Labor paper. James P. McDonnell was editor and manager, a position which he is holding at the present time.

The Truth Teller

The Truth Teller was issued at Buffalo in 1879. At first it was issued as a semi-monthly and later it was published at varying intervals for about three years. It was also known at times as the Agathocrat. The editor was Frank H. Wiedstrand, whose advanced views on morals, religion and politics it reflected. Wiedstrand was born in Stockholm, Sweden, October 10, 1824, received a uni-

versity education, served in the Swedish government in various capacities, and finally located in Minnesota. April 19, 1856 he took a claim on section 7 on the west side of Lake Constance, in Buffalo township. Lame as he was he was not a successful farmer, and his radical journalism did not appeal to the conservative people of Wright county. After leaving here, he established the "Radical" at Litchfield, in Meeker County, this state.

Prohibition Magazine

About 1890 Edward S. Oakley established a monthly prohibition paper in Buffalo, for which a printing plant was bought, which was moved to the Howard Lake office when publication was suspended in 1891.

The Buffalo Standard

The first issue of the Buffalo "Standard" appeared September 8, 1897, and the last number was published April 25, 1900, after which it was consolidated in the Buffalo "Journal". It was edited by Frank B. Lamson, and had an important influence on county affairs.

The Wright County Press

The Wright County Press was established in 1917 as a cooperative enterprise, the bulk of the stockholders belonging to the new party, Farm-Labor. For a while it had the largest circulation of any newspaper in the county though its career was a checkered one. In the years of its existence it had several editors of pronounced ability. In December, 1926, it was merged with the Buffalo Journal.

The Annandale Advocate

Prepared by M. P. Satterlee

Soon after the Soo Line reached Annandale in 1887, a party named Willits of Clearwater moved his plant to Annandale and issued the Annandale Post. Later the Post passed to a young man named Rickerson who died in a short time. The paper fell into the hands of one, S. H. Rank, a peculiar piece of humanity. The paper was issued from Friday to the next Monday and used the same patent insides over again in all issues. He was a voluble talker, something of a whistler, and thought he could sing, on ac-

count of his personal insinuations he was left out. After personal views of the business I offered to take up his mortgage but the owner would not sell. I wish to say this to editors and others who wish to get rid of unpopular editors, how hard it is to get them out of town. He owed 18 months rent on one building, got into another which he got for nothing as the mortgage had been foreclosed, rented another which he held for six months for broken promises to pay. When the Maple Lake Messenger was burned down I gave him \$25 to move down there.

As to the Annandale Advocate, I was advised of the need of a good paper there in early spring and visited the place and the business men as to chances and issued my first paper August 31, 1897. I was appointed to the State Weighing force for a year or over and then came back to my office. During my ten years of publishing, the paper got a fairly good reception by the people and the press. I point now with pride to the vast attendance of lake dwellers, to the most admirable library owned by the Improvement Club, to the fine School Band and to my services at the St. Ignatius Catholic Church whose choir I handled for six years. In 1907 I sold to the business men of the place. After various ownerships the paper is now owned by Mrs. Mae B. Tygeson and is still going.



South Haven Leader

The South Haven Leader was established in 1911 by P. Neff. John Tygeson, who came from Centuria, Wisconsin, leased the paper from the business men and continued as its publisher until he secured control of the Annandale Advocate, leaving the Leader in the hands of the business men of South Haven, who employed editors to edit it. It was finally combined with the Annandale Advocate.



Waverly-Star Tribune

James P. McDonnell, now the editor and business manager of the Journal-Press of Buffalo issued the first copy of the Star in pencil when a lad of eight years in 1894. It became a printed newspaper in 1902. In 1908 he and his brother Frank bought out the Waverly Tribune, then owned by E. S. Patrick. The Tribune had many editors but since the McDonnells took the helm there has been no change. Frank McDonnell is now the editor. See biographical sketches of the McDonnells.

Montrose

Montrose has had three newspapers under the name of the News and the Graphic but lack of patronage forced their discontinuance soon after they were started. In 1913 the Montrose Banner was started by Ellen Turngren and again the paper was discontinued for lack of patronage after an existence of less than six months.

Maple Lake Messenger

The Maple Lake Messenger was established by Frank Hamilton in 1895. Mr. Hamilton disposed of the plant and business, a few years later, to Albert W. Nary who operated it for a time and sold it to R. S. Peterson. The latter, however, remained in possession but about two years when Mr. Nary again bought the paper. The latter published the Messenger till May, 1917, when C. P. Maloney, a public school instructor-supervisor, bought it. Mr. Maloney still owns and publishes the Messenger which is the only paper in the county to carry an editorial page. Maloney edits this with signal ability.

Caustic Journalism

Whether the editors of Wright county took themselves more seriously than they do now may be an open question, but that their editorials were more virile and caustic is not debatable. There were Republicans who did not hide their light under a bushel; not a Democratic editor but would fight at the drop of his hat, and the independent (so-called) papers went the full length in ridiculing and holding up to contempt their brother editors who failed to agree with them. These newspapermen wielded a big influence in these days and it is not without historical interest to give a few examples of the kind of lambasting which they gave one another. It was all done without malice, but the dear public was not wise to this, for when these doughty warriors of the pen met they were as cordial to each other as Damon and Pythias.

The following excerpts will prove of interest not only to the editorial fraternity throughout the State, but to the general reader.

The Monticello Times had not been published six months when George E. Brott of the St. Cloud Advertiser and Rev. S. T. Creighton, one of the editors of the Times engaged in a wordy wrangle which is doubtless the first exhibition of caustic journalism for which Wright county editors became famous or possibly infamous.

Bro. Creighton to Bro. Brott

"Mr. Brott says something about wringing the parson's nasal organ. We wonder what the parson would be doing in the meantime. He represents the parson as falling from grace and that the relation in which he sustains to the church in Monticello might be dissolved by mutual consent. As to grace we never did have, and have not now, much to brag about; still we have a comfortable hope of weathering the storm and at last of having a home in that Upper City equal, if not superior in size and beauty to St. Cloud. We took Brott to our bosom and warmed him to life."

Bro. Brott to Bro. Creighton

"When we came to the territory, he took us to his bosom and warmed us into life and received in return a fatal sting. Warmed into life! We never bought a cent's worth of property from him, never sold him a cent's worth, never borrowed a dollar from him; nor loaned him a dollar; never acted with him one minute in any business whatever. His interests have always been opposed to ours and he has acted accordingly. If this be heat, good Lord, save us from the cold."

Bro. Tanner To Bro. Eaton

The mantle of the mildewed democracy has fallen upon his shoulders and he is quite welcome to strut around in his new plumes. He may marshal the motley ranks of Populism to defeat once, but they will never accept his leadership again. The Republicans can neither ask nor want anything better than this. It means victory next fall, and such a victory as even Republicans with all their past prestige of success, love to win. "Chew the rag" to your heart's content Mr. Eaton, and rest assured that you will have enough to chew on when the Ides of November 1898 roll around.—Herald.

Bro. French To Bro. Eaton

The editor of the Journal has been a corporation tool ever since he entered public life, and is one now. As the special friend of Michael Doran, the chief of democratic bosses; a Bill Merriam tool first, last and all the time; a henchman for the Great Northern R. R. and all the other corporate interests in this state, never voting for the interest of the people; a servile slave of the machine (which he now denounces as rotten and corrupt) so long as he was in a

position to be useful to them, he is a pretty individual to talk about the golden rule or the making of anarchists. Too narrow and contracted in mind and ability to command power he now attempts to sneak into the favors of the people by servilely flattering them.—Times.



Bro. Hamilton To Bro. Satterlee

Editor Satterlee of the Annandale Advocate, is in Minneapolis a great deal lately, and he seems to think that city is booming. Now we don't like to question his sincerity at all; he may believe what he says but is in indirect contradiction of the statements of hundreds of Minneapolis business men and property owners—republicans lots of them, too, who marched in the Bourke Cochran parade last fall. These men are depending on their business for a living, however. They have no \$1,000.00 or \$1200.00 a year snap under Gov. Clough. And if Bro. Satterlee had to depend for his living on the dinky little paper he started in Annandale, we don't think he would have so much to say about good times in Minneapolis or anywhere else.—Messenger.



Bro. Satterlee To Bro. Eaton

The pork-a-pine disposition of the Journal man at Buffalo displays itself whenever there is a plum falls that he doesn't get. He is a good deal like the bull that endeavored to butt the locomotive, "good courage but exceedingly poor judgment." To make up for the latter he introduces a few columns of fault finding among a lot of advertising and calls it a paper. All his steady readers acquire the dyspepsia and lose faith in God and man, and are liable to commit suicide without warning or provocation. The venom in his last week's effort toward those who have been so fortunate as to attain political position is only in line with his attitude toward anyone who acquires any of the good things of earth and is not veiled by his misspelling or falsification of facts. From the trend of the hot-pop editors it would seem that when a plum falls from the Republican basket it should go to some mentally-shriveled populist who has cussed the party, spewed his slime over every Republican candidate and made a general and unmistakable ass of himself. But others seem to disagree with him and the party affiliators get the offices. Not only that but they get some of the county printing despite the efforts of the Journal. The Journal should calm itself and try to be good; it will get back in the line of the lightning sooner and might get struck again sometime, but probably not as hard as Senator. Those balmy days are gone by.—Advocate.

Bro. Tanner To Bro. Hamilton

There is one thing that Mr. Hamilton of the Maple Lake Messenger will do well to remember. When you criticise another paper, don't cut that paper off your exchange list for the week so that the editor assailed may be kept in complete ignorance of what you say. Republican editors are above contemptible tricks of that description, and it is very difficult to believe that the Popocrats of Wright county will ever get within sight of victory with the editor of their principal organ, as it claims to be, blowing like a porpoise and then trying to keep his paper out of the hands of those he criticises. Either mail your Popocratic sheet every week in the year to us or if you are ashamed to do that, cut us off your list altogether.—Herald.

Bro. Eaton To Bro. Lamson

We have no present desire to criticise our new postmaster-printer but it strikes us that for a man who is drawing a comfortable salary from the government, as Lamson is, he cut a very sorry figure hanging around the court house and making what he calls an "argment" before the county commissioners just for a pitiful grab of "2.50" from the taxpayers of this county.

And his fame will go a "rattlin" down the corridors of time" until the "cows come home" under the euphonious title of—Two dollars 'n-a-half-Lamson.—Journal.

Bro. Lamson To Bro. Eaton

We have learned since, although we did not hear the remark, that one of the commissioners suggested "That Eaton would kick if it was allowed." The gentleman making the remark was not influenced in the least by his self advanced proposition but as a reader of the Journal he doubtless felt that he had a duty to perform that would bring the wrath of that sheet to bear upon him and he very naturally recoiled from the reception of one of those slurring innuendoes, which have characterized three-fourths of the editorial expressions of that paper ever since the editor wrapped himself in the populist robe of self righteousness.—Standard.

Bro. Eaton To "De Gang"

There is Post Master Lamson. He has Buffalo P. O. worth about \$1,100 a year. He is a publishin' the only simon pure republican paper west of Minneapolis. The U. S. pays the freight.

Then there is Assistant Adjutant Gen. Saylor. He has an office in the State House at St. Paul worth \$1,200 a year. Editor

Tanner furnishes the brains, and although Editor Tanner is an old mildewed democrat, yet the paper is considered "sound on the goose." The state pays the freight.

Next comes Editor Satterlee. He has an office in the wheat weighing department at Minneapolis, worth \$1,200 a year. His paper is young yet and sort of weak like, but it is confidently expected that by the time the next campaign comes on, it will have grown to be a giant in the cause of sound money and Dave Clough. The State pays the freight. Nobody furnishes the brains.

Next, there is Oil Inspector Wharton. He has been a republican only a short time and had to be satisfied with any old thing. His office is worth whatever fees he can get out of it, but the Eagle Printing Co. gets most of the county printing at its own price, (no competition is allowed) so the Eagle stands by "de gang." The tax payers of this county, then pay the freight.

Next comes Editor French, the Noblest Roman of them all. He is not a holdin' of any orfice at present, but until recently, he was on the wheat inspection force at a hundred "plunks" a month and is supposed to have salted down a very comfortable sum. Editor French can always be relied on to stand by the party that pays the most. At present he is a rock ribbed Mark Hanna, Dave Clough republican.

This completes the list of our most inflooenitalist editurs, accordin' to their salaries. Then there is Editor Rank; he don't draw no salary but he is publishing as good a gold standard, republican paper as there is in this county, and during the last campaign, both on the stump and through his paper, Editor Rank labored hard and faithfully for the gold standard cause and with telling effect. Editor Rank is also a non-salleried editor who is publishing an excellent republican paper, and he says his prayers to the golden calf just as devoutly as his high-salaried brethren. To be sure, they have their faults, who hasn't, but around their faults, let us draw the broad mantle of charity, and remember only the good there is in them.—Journal.

Bro. Roll to Bro. Saylor

"It is hardly necessary to state that the editor of the Howard Lake Herald draws entirely upon his imagination. For many years he peddled lightning rods and cheap life insurance, for which classical pursuit he is better suited than journalism. His editorial column shows how empty his cranium is. But—

"Life is a lottery where we find
That fortune plays full many a prank.
And when poor Saylor drew his mind
'Twas fortune made him draw a blank."

—Commoner.

Colorful Nicknames

Waverly has three brothers, all endowed with colorful nicknames, the three Chevalier boys being known as "Scoop," "Schnig" and "Bishop." Waverly also has "Shanty" and "Shack" Potter, as well as "Shiek" Ogle, and once had a citizen who was called "Mc" Gagnon. He was a Frenchman who would use French grammatical forms in his English speech, and would say, "I go me." Hence the nickname.

Cokato has some snappy nicknames, too, such as "Henceforth" Ahlstrom, "Applescab" Olson, "Peanuts" Soderstrom, "Wild Mike" Sundstrom, "Squeak" Holt, "Twister" Harkman, "Spill" Peterson, "Sappy" Peterson and "Pinky" Hendrickson. In earlier days it had three brothers, "Stubb," "Dwarf" and "Bos'nix" Peterson.

There are some other funny nicknames in the county, such as "Smut" Smith, "Grasshopper" Snodgrass, "Hoptoad" Johnson, "Yes" Brown, "Beetle" Clapp, and so on ad infinitum.

Humor in the Court House

J. C. Copeland, a deceased veteran of the Civil War, served as a janitor at the Court House for a period of years. He had been wounded in the war by having a portion of his shoulder shot away. He was a man of excellent habits, faithful to his duties and was highly respected.

He was not an educated man and it was a labor to sign receipts for his monthly pay warrants. On one occasion he signed one of these warrants very slowly and then studied his signature and remarked: "By crackey! spelled it wrong, that's what comes of bein' in a hurry."

On another occasion he found one of the officials had used his office during the evening for a social game of cards and emptied a few bottles of beer. The empty bottles and cards were left in the office. Janitor Copeland cleaned up the office but strewed the cards on the table with the emptied bottles and placed some in front of the office door. When the official arrived at his office the following morning he found one of Wright county's highly cultured ladies awaiting his arrival. He greeted her most cordially and opening the door invited her to precede him into the office. The official in question was highly indignant at the display that confronted him and would not speak to brother officials whom he suspected were responsible for the exhibit.

Janitor Copeland's sense of justice prompted a confession somewhat as follows: "If you want to know who put those keerd and bottles on your table, it was me. By crackey! the County don't pay you for playing keerd."

Stacy-French-Cochran Libel Suit

One or two of Dave Cochran's friends think the ex-probate judge will not push the suit against Editor French and that the service of the warrant will be arrested. But as Mr. Cochran was away in Buffalo on business when the Eagle scribe was in Waverly nothing in this line could be ascertained to a certainty.

Tammany Hall is on the war path again and we are likely to hear more from the halls of justice at Waverly. Editor French commented somewhat severely on the Stacy-Cochran suit and made an assertion in the Monticello Times which the prosecuting witness (Cochran) promises to make our editorial brother substantiate or for which he will endeavor to take his scalp. It seems Dave's political prospects are seriously out of order, and he is evidently panting for revenge and will not be satisfied till he has "jugged" at least one editor. When he read the report in the Times it is said he grew furious and made complaint against the editor before Justice C. H. Cullen, who issued a warrant for criminal libel upon which it is expected French will be brought to Waverly, the "papers" having been handed to the sheriff on Saturday. It was thought that the case would come up for trial on Tuesday and the Eagle scribe hastened to Waverly to get a front seat at the show, but when he got there the "Banner" Democratic Town of Wright county" wore its usual pacific smile and its inhabitants seemed to be at peace with all the world. Justice Cullen was asked what he knew about the case and said all he knew was that Atty. Cochran made the complaint and that he issued the warrant. Mr. Cullen said he had other business to attend to and would much rather not be bothered with criminal suits of this kind. There were two points that might be satisfactorily settled, however, if the case came to trial, and one was to ascertain whether Dave really was a dragon, as alleged by the Times, and the other point to be determined was whether any redress could be obtained from newspapers which persistently villified a man's private character. Mr. Cullen thought that if the ex-judge really proved to be a dragon the sooner the people knew it the better it would be. It appears those interested in the suit have consulted Shakespeare, Homer, Chaucer, Webster, Dante and all the sages, ancient and modern, and in every instance the dragon was found to be associated with the infernal regions, therefore Dave objects to the appellation and Mr. French will have to quote his authority. Several of the left wing of Tammany Hall were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the prisoner who was hourly expected, but apart from Dave's immediate circle of friends, very little interest seemed to be manifested. John Kelly, of Woodland drove into town in the piercing cold expecting to see the fun, but he also had to return to the bosom of his family without satisfying his curiosity.

Judging from the following, Editor French seems ready to meet Attorney Cochran in battle array, either by law or "in the ring". That's right, Clarence, there's nothing like having lots of sand; you're little, but oh! my!

"We understand that Dave Cochran swore out a warrant for the arrest of the editor of the Times for the somewhat sarcastic report of the recent outrageous libel suit against Editor Stacy of the Howard Lake Herald. The report was written in very mild language compared to what it ought to have been, and Dave Cochran has no reason to commence to fight the Times Editor. The gentleman has ever been treated with perfect fairness and candor in these columns and when he was charged with a serious crime, he was given the benefit of every doubt, though he failed to punish his traducers. However, if the gentleman is determined to fight, in court or out of it, we may say that we are not without ammunition as a means of defense and offense, and in the language of the immortal poet, "Lay on McDuff, and damned be he who cries, hold, enough."—Monticello Times.

Brother French was taken over to Waverly, Monday and appeared before Justice Cullen charged with criminal libel. The county attorney appeared for the prosecution and presented his case briefly but Mr. French did not want anything to do with the Waverly people and through his attorney, Mr. Tarbox, declined to make any defense. A fine of \$90 or 100 days imprisonment was imposed and an appeal taken to the district court. The fine in the Stacy case was only \$75.00 for the same offense, but probably the latter was given the benefit of a cash discount in consideration of past favors.

The case was to be tried at the June term of the District Court. When Court convened Judge Cochran sent word to Mr. French that if he would privately apologize he would have the case dismissed. This French declined to do and on further thought Cochran advised the County Attorney to have the case nolle, which was done and thus ended the tempest in a teapot.

Since then Editor French has been threatened five times with libel, but on thinking the matter over more seriously the parties aggrieved arrived at the conclusion that they had no case in which a jury would convict. Editor French in writing "30" on his retiring from the newspaper field, said that in all his years as an editor "We have set down aught in malice."

"Suspended the Rules"

In the early days Wright County was represented in the legislature by a gentleman who was an ardent supporter of the drys, prominent in church circles and reputed to be a total abstainer.

On one occasion the legislator was a guest at a political banquet gathering where champagne was served and to the astonishment of a gentleman friend, drank somewhat freely of the sparkling beverage. The friend expressed his surprise whereupon the legislator replied, "I learned when I was in the legislature that when we wished to do anything unusual we suspended the rules and on this occasion I have suspended the rules."

Political

Political Campaigns of the Past Compared with Those of the Present

The political campaigns of the past twenty-five and fifty years ago in Wright county were fierce and exciting as compared with the tame and expressionless campaigns of the present. Men and women fought valiantly for their party. Right or wrong the party prevailed and no candidate hid his candle under a bushel when running for office. He was either a Republican, Democrat or a Populist. The primary election law has changed all this.

One of the most heated campaigns was the legislative fight in 1890, with A. Y. Eaton running as the People's candidate for State Senator. He was a candidate for renomination on the Republican ticket.

He had secured the passage of a law reducing the salaries of Wright county officials and this action on his part had antagonized county officials and they sought to prevent his nomination.

O. J. Steward, Clerk of Court, became the leader in the contest which ensued. C. E. Oakley was induced to become the opposing candidate for the nomination and a bitter contest ensued to control the caucuses.

Oakley was a highly respected citizen with a large personal following. No better candidate could have been selected to secure the results sought. The caucuses were largely attended and the results extremely close. In Rockford, Oakley delegates were chosen by a majority of less than five votes.

The convention convened Saturday, September thirteenth, 1890, with contesting delegations from Chatham and Marysville. The test vote of the rival factions arose in the selection of a temporary chairman. J. N. Stacy, the choice of the anti-Eaton faction winning out over John Holler, supported by the Eaton followers by a majority of 15. The anti-Eaton delegates from Chatham and Marysville were seated and no consideration was shown the followers of Eaton.

The entire county ticket was comprised of men who had expressed opposition to Eaton and lent their influence to secure his defeat. There was so much bitterness expressed over this result that C. E. Oakley urged his friends to support the candidacy of W. H. Houlton, banker of Elk River, and he received the nomination for Senator and the entire legislative ticket was in harmony with Eaton's opponents.

The Eatonites scored only one victory in the convention which Steward vainly attempted to prevent. The delegates passed by a viva voce vote an enthusiastic endorsement of Eaton's salary reduction legislation. The battle was now on. The followers of Eaton called a people's convention which met October 4, and was largely

attended by volunteer supporters of Eaton representing all political parties. Nathan Warner of Rockford was named chairman and C. A. French secretary, and amid much applause nominated A. Y. Eaton for Senator.

Senator Eaton made a very forceful and eloquent speech of acceptance. We quote briefly: "During the last few weeks I have been the humble recipient of the worst and most unfair fight that was ever carried on in Wright county and you are called now to denounce the practices which have been in operation during the past month." "The principle that we are fighting for is an honest government and a reduction of taxation."

The legislative ticket was completed by the nomination to the lower house of H. C. Bull, democrat, Cokato; Louis Harwick, democrat, Sherburne county; Henry Berning, democrat, St. Michael, and John Holler, republican, Monticello.

The democratic legislative convention met immediately following the adjournment of the people's convention and endorsed the nominees chosen by them and the battle was on and bitterly waged.

No quarter was asked or given. With the exception of the Buffalo Journal, owned by Eaton, and the Monticello Times, owned by C. A. French, the newspapers of the county supported the republican ticket although the Waverly Star was neutral on the legislative ticket but favored the democratic county and state ticket. There were very few school houses in the county that were not opened to political meetings in support and opposition to the fusion candidate for Senator.

The result of the election was a victory for the fusion ticket, Eaton having 1,044 majority over Houlton. The republicans were defeated all down the line, saving only Heath for Auditor, Lindsley for Superintendent of Schools and Alley for Judge of Probate. Crandall, the democratic candidate for Superintendent, supposing he had been elected from the earlier returns, gave an oyster supper to his friends who were in high glee. The next morning Crandall woke up to the fact that he was defeated. This campaign had much to do with shaping the future politics of the county and made it easier for men to run as independents and without party designation which has not been of as much value as was hoped by the friends of the primary election laws.

Campaign of 1896

The campaign of 1896 was the most colorful in the history of Wright County. The outcome of the campaign would determine whether this country should engage in the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The republican party, whose presidential candidate was Wm. McKinley, favored the gold standard and was opposed by the democrats, aided by free silver republicans, under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan. The republican party of

the "fighting sixth district" of which Wright County formed a part, was represented in Congress by Charles A. Towne, considered the superior of Bryan in logic and oratory. He was nationally known as the "Silver Tongued Orator of the Northwest". Towne had deserted the republicans and espoused the cause of free silver and became the congressional candidate of the free silver republicans with democratic endorsement. There were marked desertions from both parties throughout the nation and in Wright County, there was a sizable group of influential republicans that espoused the cause of Bryan and Towne, among them were A. Y. Eaton, ex-state senator and editor of the Buffalo Journal, E. H. Sherwin of Monticello who became the democratic candidate for auditor and Halvor T. Moland, county surveyor.

The desertion of Towne caused great consternation in republican ranks throughout the district and a candidate was sought who could wage a successful campaign. Wm. E. Culkin, State Senator from Wright County was seriously considered and he had the loyal support of his home county and influential republicans throughout the district, but when the convention convened at St. Cloud there was a conference of leaders in which Culkin participated and it became the unanimous opinion of these seasoned politicians that Judge Page Morris of Duluth was the best fitted to prove a winner. Culkin withdrew from the contest and was made chairman of the convention and Morris unanimously chosen. The Wright County campaign was bitterly contested.

Headquarters were established at Buffalo, from which the county was flooded with literature in support of the gold standard.

These headquarters were in charge of a veteran of the Civil War, S. L. Cronk, of Buffalo. An amusing incident occurred one morning when a preacher named Lindbergh engaged Cronk in argument and propounded the question: Why do all the big financiers and manufacturers espouse the gold standard? Cronk replied: Humph! That's easy, they've got brains. Another interesting incident of the campaign was the nomination by the republicans of Guy Eaton for county surveyor. When Moland joined the silver forces he and his friends assumed he would have no contestant in the election. Wm. E. Culkin learned that Guy Eaton, who lived in Stearns county was a civil engineer. He was urged to come to Wright county and establish his residence, which he did and located in Silver Creek, Moland's precinct. He came into the county on a bicycle and won the election, carrying the precinct of Silver Creek and the county by a substantial majority. Eaton had a strong personality and a few years later acquired wealth, became postmaster of Duluth and was a naval commander in the World War. Culkin became register of the U. S. Land Office at Duluth, Lamson was commissioned postmaster at Buffalo and C. A. Pidgeon became clerk of the Minnesota supreme court, due in no slight degree to their activities in the 1896 campaign.

Judicial Contest 1898

At the legislative session of 1896, Senator W. E. Culkin secured the passage of a law creating the eighteenth judicial district which embraced the counties of Anoka, Isanti, Sherburne and Wright counties. The district was created with the expectation that J. T. Alley of Buffalo would receive the appointment. Judge Alley was not receptive to suggestions that his friends urge his appointment.

J. C. Tarbox then received the endorsement of the Wright county bar and was appointed. The Judge was amply qualified for the position. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and well versed in the law. He would have succeeded himself had it not been for an indiscreet letter written to a lawyer friend. This letter was made public and created a storm of opposition which resulted in a very bitter campaign to prevent Tarbox's nomination and election.

Judge Woolley was Wright county's opposing candidate. A. E. Giddings was the Anoka county candidate and Frank White of Sherburne county was a receptive candidate.

It became apparent very early in the contest that if either Woolley or Tarbox secured the solid Wright county delegation the judgeship would come to Wright county.

The most bitter fight ever waged in Wright county took place between the supporters of the rival candidates. When the delegates to the convention gathered at Buffalo the Tarbox forces chose the Park (Huber) Hotel as their headquarters and the Woolleyites assembled at the American House.

C. A. French was the manager of the Tarbox forces and Frank Swanson of Cokato was Woolley's floor leader and he had the support of the major portion of the Wright county bar.

When the convention convened it developed that the Woolley forces were in the majority and they chose Judge Alley as chairman of the convention. There was a very tense feeling among the delegates in the rival camps. A recess was taken until after dinner.

When the convention convened a motion was presented that the chair appoint a committee to select the delegates to represent Wright county at the judicial convention. If this motion had prevailed, Woolley would have had a solid delegation and very likely would have received the nomination. The question was debatable and in the course of the debate Judge Woolley brought about his own defeat by requesting to be heard which request was granted despite the fact that neither he or Tarbox were delegates.

Woolley opened the door for Tarbox, and when he concluded, Judge Tarbox's request to be heard was granted and he made an eloquent appeal and so worked on the sympathies of the delegates

that the motion was defeated and delegates were chosen by commissioner districts and a divided delegation was the result.

When the convention convened at Elk River it became apparent after 37 ballots that Woolley could not be nominated and he withdrew from the contest and Giddings became the nominee on the next ballot.

Tarbox became an independent candidate, carried Wright county, but lost the election.

The fight had been so bitter that for years some of the participants were not on speaking terms.



Farm-Labor

Ever since the formation of the Republican party, Wright county has held strong to Republican principles, and in every Presidential election it has given a majority vote for the Republican candidate, except in the election of 1935, when it cast a substantial majority for Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Republican strong holds in the past have been Cokato, Monticello, Howard Lake, Montrose, Clearwater, Annandale, while the Democratic precincts have been Frankfort, Franklin, Albion, Waverly, Maple Lake. This is all changed. The growth and influence of the Farm-Labor party in this county is one of the interesting developments of recent years. The relationship of the Non partisan League is fully acknowledged to be the beginning of the movement. The League's attempt to bore from within and control the Republican party proved a failure.

The movement commenced in 1920 when farm prices commenced to decline. When Shipstead ran for the Senate the first time the county was carried by the Republicans by a small majority. Six years later Shipstead won, and has continued to carry the county since that time. In 1922 the League membership went bodily over to the newly organized party, the Farm-Laborites. It showed increasing strength in 1924, which waned in 1926, and gained little of its prestige in 1928. In 1930 Governor Olson carried the county by a small plurality.

In the 1934 election that party gained its greatest strength polling 4999 votes for governor, while the combined vote of the Republicans and the Democrats was 6805, Olson lacking 1906 votes of a majority. In this election the combined vote of the Republican and Democratic candidates for U. S. Senator lacked 105 votes of a majority as Senator Shipstead received 5735, Regan 3017, Holmberg 2613.

Judge L. A. Keyes carried the county by 1577 majority. The once dominant Republican party was relegated to third place.

"The Battle of the Drys"

The regulation of the liquor traffic was a burning issue in village elections beginning in the eighties and continuing until 1915 when an act was passed by the legislature granting county control.

During this period the licensing of the traffic was the main issue at village elections, unfair tactics were not unusual nor were they confined entirely to either side of these annual controversies. The issue was fought with greatest zest at Cokato where the drys on one occasion secured out of town employment for ten wet voters on election day and on another occasion staged a parade of school children past the polling place, carrying banners and singing temperance songs. It was at Cokato that one of the leading business men was caught in the act of stuffing the ballot box for the wets, and was arrested and fined.

In 1910 the elimination of the traffic by counties was strongly agitated and Wright County sent a solid delegation to the Republican state convention to support a county option plank in their platform, which was defeated but there was a sizable minority vote in its favor.

In the primary election of 1910 county option was a dominant issue in the nomination and election of legislative candidates in Wright county.

The fight centered on the choice of state Senator. C. J. Carlson of Cokato was the candidate of the optionists and George C. Carpenter of the antis. Both of these men had served in the legislature in the house and senate respectively. Carpenter had brought about the repeal of the special laws of 1889 which reduced the salaries of Wright county officials and he received the influential support of the incumbents who profited by this act.

The campaign was vigorously prosecuted and resulted in the nomination of Carpenter by a majority of 63 votes. This result did not quiet the opposition of the drys to Carpenter's election, Austin B. Morse of Waverly had been nominated for Senator by the Prohibition party. He was unopposed in the primaries and had received only ten votes in the county. The county option leaders irrespective of party rallied to his support. Meetings were held throughout the county addressed by life long republicans urging the election of Morse. Carpenter and his supporters were alarmed but when the votes were counted Carpenter had won by a majority over Morse of 412.

The battle was renewed in 1914 and Judge Alley received the support of the optionists and won the election by a substantial majority and James Madigan, an optionist, was elected to the house.

The legislature of 1915 passed the county option law and a special election was held in Wright county June 14, 1915, 5,736 votes were cast and the county was made legally dry by a majority of 412 votes.

Stickers Win

Among Cokato's residents in the early nineties was Dr. H. E. Cassel. He was educated in medicine and surgery in his native country of Sweden, had a brilliant mind and was regarded as an able practitioner. Those who knew him intimately, marvelled at his readiness in acquiring the use of the English language and his power of memory.

He was a Democrat in politics and in the campaign of 1896 sought election as county coroner. The Australian ballot system had not gone into effect and he aimed to win success by urging Republicans to use stickers bearing his name on their otherwise straight Republican ballot.

Dr. Cassel stood at the polls in Stockholm, a banner Republican precinct in those days, and as voters approached the polls he would hand them a mutilated slip bearing his name and in a pleading voice say, "Please, be so kind as to put one of my stickers on your ballot." Very few could resist the Doctor's extreme courtesy in making his plea. He carried Stockholm and won his election.



"Lord Crittendon"

"We understand that our respected fellow citizen, Ed Taylor, Esq., suffered a considerable loss by the recent fire in Milwaukee. He is heir to a tract of 20 acres in the business portion of that city. No insurance. A Commoner reporter found Mr. Taylor in the lobby of the Western House, and that gentleman seemed to take his immense loss with great composure. He informed the reporter that being the grandson of Lord Crittendon, and heir to the titles and estates of that gentleman and nobleman, together with \$4,000,000 held by the English government, he could afford to take his Milwaukee loss calmly. The estate of the Earl is valued at over \$3,000,000. Inasmuch as Mr. Taylor, or correctly speaking, Lord Crittendon, aspires to be cloak room keeper in the next legislature, and has also derived a considerable income from digging the potatoes on Mr. Lamson's Meeker county farm, it will be readily seen that the loss of a few millions in the Milwaukee fire does not seriously embarrass his lordship."—Cokato Commoner.

In the campaign of 1892, Lamson was the Republican nominee for auditor, while A. J. Whitaker was the Democratic, and H. W. Roll, the Populist candidate for the same office. All three candidates resided in Cokato. The above item was intended to call attention to Mr. Lamson's summer residence in Meeker county and strengthen the charge that he was not a bona fide resident of Wright county. During the campaign the Dems termed him a "Carpet Bagger."

Patriotic Service

Civil, Spanish and World Wars

Wright County In the Wars

Since the organization of the county there have been three wars in which the country has been engaged: The Civil War, between the north and the south; the Spanish-American War, 1898, and the World War, 1914-18. In these three wars there was no more loyal county in the state than Wright. Her young men answered the call of their President with loyalty and patriotism unsurpassed.

In the Civil war the county was sparsely settled, having been organized only three years. The bulk of the population was found near the Mississippi river, in the villages of Clearwater, Monticello and Otsego, with other settlers in Buffalo, Rockford, Marysville, and a scattering population in the rest of the county.

When Fort Sumter, South Carolina, was fired upon, Governor Alexander Ramsey was in Washington, and he immediately tendered the Secretary of War one thousand soldiers from Minnesota. Wright county responded nobly and a large number of enlistments followed.

In 1862 when the chances of war seemed to favor the South, President Lincoln called for 600,000 men, Wright county again responded and "we are coming, Father Abraham, six hundred thousand strong" was heard from every nook and corner of the county.

Wright county offered a bounty of \$25 for every recruit, orders for which were issued by the county commissioners, of which Isaac Hager was chairman, and J. W. Mulvey, county auditor. Two thousand one hundred seventy-five dollars of these orders were issued to members of Company E, Eighth Regiment, and there was not a cent in the treasury to pay them. This was provided afterward and the orders paid.

Many of the recruits were credited to Wisconsin as they enlisted elsewhere, though their homes were in this county.

First Minnesota Infantry

This regiment was mustered in April, 1861, and was originally commanded by Willis A. Gorman of St. Paul. It participated in some of the most important battles of the war, notably at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863. It was the honor regiment of the state.

Among the Wright county recruits were: Lieutenant Ellet B. Perkins of Clearwater, who was later promoted to the rank of captain. The following is a complete roster of the Wright county men who served in this regiment: Charles Rines, Edward Walker, William A. Gordon, Leonard B. Carter, H. Clifford, George E. Fuller, Lewis B. Geer and Charles M. Woodworth, Clearwater; Joseph McDonauld, Otsego, Norris H. Spaulding, H. L. Gordon, Adelbert Bryant, Azariah W. Darling, John O. French, John H. Hauer, Alexander H. Hyatt and William N. Irvine, Monticello.

Second Infantry

This regiment was organized in July, 1861, and originally commanded by Horatio Van Cleve. Ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, in October, 1861, and assigned to the army of the Ohio. It was engaged in the following marches, battles, skirmishes and sieges: Mill Spring, January, 1862; siege of Corinth, in April, 1862; then transferred to the army of the Tennessee; Bragg's Raid, Perryville, October 8, 1862; skirmishes of the Tullahoma campaign, Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1862; Mission Ridge, November 28, 1863. Veteranized in January, 1864, and participated in the battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign, viz: Resaca, June 14, 15 and 16, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; Jonesboro; Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, and Bentonville, March 19, 1865. The men were mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and discharged at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 11, 1865.

Among the officers of the regiment were: Edward Wait and George A. J. Overton. The roster of men from Wright county were: George E. Clifford, Charles D. Molin, Jerome Rogers, Levi Drew, Clearwater; Samuel Chamberlain, James M. Gilbert, Anthony Hewitt, Wilhelm Pagenkopf, Peter Steffes, George H. Fry, Alexander Lamson, George A. J. Overton, Simon Walsh, Buffalo; John Howard, Francis Morris, Daniel McDonald, Andrew McDonald, Michael O'Donahue, Albion; Joseph Maley, Melrose; Thomas Shaw, Arnold Cohran, Bradford H. Hall and Peter Miller, Rockford; Edward Wait, William Desmond and William H. Wilder, Monticello; Thomas Carroll and John Cleaves, Frankfort.

Third Minnesota Infantry

This regiment was organized in October, 1861, and originally commanded by Col. Henry C. Lester of Winona. Ordered to Nashville, Tenn., in March, 1862. Captured and paroled at Murfreesboro, in July, 1862. Ordered to St. Louis, Mo., thence to Minnesota. Engaged in the Indian expedition in 1862. Participated in the battle of Wood Lake in September, 1862. Ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas, in November, 1863. Veteranized in January, 1864. Engaged in battle of Fitzhugh's Woods, March 30, 1864. Ordered to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in April, 1864; thence to Duvall's Bluff, September 2, 1865. Mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, September 2, 1865. Discharged at Fort Snelling, Minn. William W. Webster of Clearwater was a major of this regiment.

Roster of men from Wright county: Clearwater: James E. Brown, Hiram Angell, Cassius P. Camp, C. L. Angell, A. C. Collins, Elias Cowan, O. D. Gamage, Amos McDonald, Martin Minister, George E. Mitchell, Samuel Smith, William B. Walters, Edward Woodworth, Dryden Woodworth. Buffalo: Charles W. Hudson, Hiram B. Crawford, Rollin O. Crawford, Samuel L. Cronk, Lauritz C. Ilstrup, Simon Ilstrup and Isaac Berthiaume. Otsego: Francis S. McDonald, John Seibel, George M. Bertram, William McLeod, Caleb Chase, Jr., John McDonald, Cornelius Mealey and Clark Nye.

Rockford: John E. Jenks and Nat D. Sperry. Silver Creek: Salisbury Rowell. Monticello: Napoleon Steel, George W. Brookins and D. W. C. Grant.

Fourth Minnesota Infantry

This regiment was originally commanded by Col J. B. Sanborn of St. Paul; organized December 23, 1861; ordered to Benton Barracks, Mo., April 19, 1862; assigned to army of the Mississippi May 4, 1862; participated in the following marches, battles, sieges and skirmishes: Siege of Corinth, April, 1862; Iuka, September 19, 1862; Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862; siege of Vicksburg,, Forty Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, assault on Vicksburg, capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Transferred from the Seventeenth to Fifteenth corps, Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; veteranized January, 1864; Altoona, October, 1864; Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas; Bentonville, March 20, 1865, and Raleigh, April 14, 1865; mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 19, 1865; discharged at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Wright county roster: Morris Hunter and Martin V. B. Scribner, Frankfort; Hiram Nickerson, John Bursley, William Shelefoo, Benjamin Bursley and Joseph Steffes, Monticello; Valentine Valerius, Dayton; Samuel S. Carrick, Delano.

Fifth Minnesota Infantry

The Fifth Minnesota was the last of Minnesota's quota under the first call of President Lincoln for 500,000 men.

Sixth Minnesota Infantry

The Sixth Infantry was organized in August, 1862, and was ordered on the expedition against the Indians. A detachment of two hundred engaged in battle at Birch Cooley, September 2, 1862.

Wright county roster: Orlando H. Bushnel, John R. Cunningham, Marcus H. Denny, Cyrus H. Jenks and William Pryor, Rockford; Andrew Ramsey, Otsego; David Ramsey, Dayton; Alexander Wood, Otsego; James G. Nugent, Buffalo; Alonzo Colman, John D. Rackliff, John Klock and George Sabbath, Monticello.

Seventh Minnesota Infantry

Isaac Carter of Silver Creek enrolled in the Seventh Minnesota Infantry, August 20, 1862. Discharged for disability May 6, 1865.

Eighth Minnesota Infantry

This regiment was organized August 1, 1862 and originally commanded by Col. Minor T. Thomas of Stillwater, Minn. Company E was made up almost entirely of Wright county men. Edward Hartley of Monticello, received his commission as captain August 14, 1862, and resigned March 8, 1863. Harvey S. Brookins of Silver Creek, was enrolled August 14, 1862, as second lieutenant. He was promoted to captain and was discharged by order, May 15, 1865. Michael S. Croswell of Monticello, received his commission as first lieutenant August 25, 1862, and resigned April 9, 1863. Thomas

Tollington of Clearwater, was mustered in as first sergeant, October 2, 1862, was promoted to first lieutenant, and discharged with the regiment. Charles E. Post of Monticello, was enrolled as corporal, September 8, 1862, was promoted to second lieutenant, and was discharged with the regiment. Co. A. Eben E. Fuller, Monticello, enrolled August 13, 1862, wounded in battle of the Cedars, discharged in hospital, June 3, 1865. Co. B. William Cochran, Frankfort, enrolled August 16, 1862, discharged with regiment.

Wright county roster: Monticello: John B. Parvin, Albert F. Barker, Charles E. Post, William H. Lord, Charles L. Smith, William H. Houlton, Charles W. Merrill, Thomas Anderson, John Albright, Christopher I. Bailey, Andrew H. Bertram, John J. Boyd, Milton B. Brown, Alonzo Bryant, Lewis L. Chaffin, Henry R. Crawford, Daniel Desmond, Timothy Desmond, Albert C. Fairbrother, Joseph I. Fisher, John Hartley, Henry C. Helm, David L. Gingburg, Martin Lord, Henry A. Mitchell, Alonzo Nickerson, Joseph Perkins, Amid E. Philbrook, John Swain, George R. L. Wedgewood and Samuel Wilder. Silver Creek: Asel E. Hulett, George W. Carpenter, Dexter E. Collins, Joseph N. Locke, Elisha C. Sabin. Woodland: John Loreisance, Cramer Swartout. Otsego: Edson D. Washburn. Clearwater: Thomas Tollington, Edward Woodworth, Edward P. Bradberry, Henry S. Braughton, Franklin W. Clifford, William Eberman, Charles H. Briggs, Randolph Holding, John W. Lyons, Homer Markham, Nathan Murphy, John D. Ponsford. Albion: Joseph Duprey. Rockford: Daniel W. Kneedler, George W. and Samuel G. Kreidler. Buffalo: James Ambler, Albert Erath, Herman Erath, Lewis Gazette, Nicholas Flynn, William McPherson.

The Indian uprising was causing a panic among the settlers, and the boys of Co. E were sent to Monticello to afford protection to that locality. They remained but a short time, then returned to Fort Snelling, where they were armed with Austrian rifles, and in November ordered to Fort Ripley, where they went into winter quarters. The next spring they were ordered to Paynesville, Stearns county, where they remained nearly a year, in the meantime sending out small scouting parties in various directions.

On the morning of December 7, they started with many other regiments to meet the Confederate army under Hood. They participated in the two days' battle of the Cedars, were in the front, and did good service. In this battle Ellet P. Parcher and Elbridge F. Washburne were killed. F. M. Parcher, G. R. L. Wedgewood and Thomas Anderson were wounded. After the defeat of Hood's army, Co. E together with the remainder of the Eighth and other regiments were ordered to North Carolina.

Ninth Minnesota Infantry

The Ninth regiment was organized in August, 1862, under the same call that brought the Seventh into existence, and like that regiment was stationed upon the frontier and engaged in guarding the western borders of the state from Indian depredations until ordered south in September, 1863.

Wright county roster: John C. Allen, Silver Creek; Benjamin F. Coolley and Benjamin F. Gray, Otsego; Francis Chute, Michael Kinna, Peter Middlestead and William Ollman, Frankfort; Arthur Douglas, Rockford; James L. Martin, John Robertson, William Reems, James Robertson, Francis Sutton, Judson Welker, Joseph H. Clark and Christopher Wilcut, Franklin.

Tenth Minnesota Infantry

The regiment was organized in August, 1862, and originally commanded by Col. James H. Baker of Mankato. Augustus Grooby, Frankfort, enrolled August 13, 1862. Discharged with regiment.

Eleventh Minnesota Infantry

The Eleventh regiment, the last infantry regiment raised in Minnesota for the Civil war, was mustered in the service in August, 1864, and was principally engaged in defending the approaches to Nashville, guarding bridges and railway lines.

Wright county roster: Angus McEachern, Jacob Abel, George Covart, John Allen, Warren Leonard, J. W. Hatch and Conrad Coalstead, Buffalo.

First Heavy Artillery

This regiment was organized in April, 1865 and originally commanded by Col. William Colville of Red Wing; ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn., and stationed at that point until mustered out of regiment in September, 1865.

Wright county roster: Malcolm Anderson, Thomas Bernick, Louis Kunkle, Lewis Matter and Joseph Matter, Franklin; Patrick Connery, Montrose; William Elliott and John Elliott, Rockford; Jacob Hauser, John Hamilton, James Harrington, Henry Kerscht and Theodore Machtel, Monticello; Henry Lammers, Waverly; William Drieko, Frankfort; Don F. Fuller, musician (bugler), Clearwater. Enlisted April, 1865. Mustered out September, 1865.

First Regiment Mounted Rangers

Organized in March, 1863, and originally commanded by Col. Samuel McPhail of Caledonia, Houston county. Stationed among frontier posts until May, 1863, when they were ordered upon the Indian expedition. Engaged with the Indians, July 24, 26, 28, 30 and 31, 1863. Stationed at frontier posts upon the return of the expedition until mustered out. Mustered out by companies, between October 1, 1863, and December 30, 1863.

Wright county roster: Charles R. Reaton, Rockford; John H. Morgan, Otsego; John C. Fox and Christian Hanson, Frankfort.

Brackett's Battalion Cavalry

Companies 1, 2 and 3 were organized in October and November, 1861. They were ordered to Benton Barracks, Mo., December, 1864 and assigned to a regiment called Curtis' Horse. They were ordered to Fort Henry, Tenn., in February, 1862. The name of the regiment was finally changed to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, the Min-

nesota companies being Companies G, D, and K. They engaged in the siege of Corinth, in April, 1862, and were at Fort Herman, Tenn., the next August. They became a veteran organization in 1864; were ordered to the northwest upon the Indian expedition of that year, and mustered out about June 1, 1866.

Co. C—William W. Washburn enrolled November 11, 1861, re-enlisted December 31, 1863, promoted corporal, discharged with company.

Five Veterans Left

There are but five living Civil war veterans in Wright county, Edward F. Ziebarth, Delano; Frank E. Latham, Howard Lake; James Nugent, Chatham; Don F. Fuller, Monticello; John Johnson, Cokato.

Spanish-American War

There were no companies of the Minnesota National Guard in this county. A number of young men from this county, however, served in the Spanish-American war doing duty, both in Cuba and in the Philippines. They were enlisted in St. Cloud, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other communities.

Wright County In the World War

When the publishing of a Condensed History of Wright County was first thought of it purposed that the volume would contain a complete roster of the enlisted men who entered the service of their country from Wright county. To this end we sought the aid of the War Department at Washington. We were informed that no record of the Wright county enlisted men could be obtained and were referred to the Adjutant General's department of Minnesota. That department informed us that no records were available as to any county unit, and that the only way a correct list could be had was to go over the entire enlistments of the state. To do this would involve a year's work of trained men. This could not be done as the expense would be enormous. So, regretfully, the roster of Wright county's enlistments will have to be written by future historians.

It is estimated that the number of enlisted men from Wright county was about 2,000.

The following extracts taken from a number of sources will be found of interest.

Registration Returns

The registration for military service in Wright county was carried out as a patriotic duty and responded to cheerfully by almost every young man liable to service. The total registration was 2,273, which is somewhat below the government estimate, but it must be remembered that before the registration this county had contributed

liberally to the army and the navy, fully a hundred boys having already enlisted. The registration by precincts is as follows:

Towns:	
Albion	120
Buffalo	75
Chatham	39
Clearwater (including Clearwater village).....	50
Cokato	103
Corinna	66
Frankfort (including villages of St. Michael, Albertville and Hanover in Wright county).....	132
Franklin	116
French Lake	89
Maple Lake	82
Marysville	83
Middleville	104
Monticello	90
Otsego	93
Rockford	91
Silver Creek	107
Southside	50
Stockholm	89
Victor	78
Woodland	103
Villages:	
Annandale	52
Buffalo	75
Cokato	61
Delano	53
Howard Lake	50
Maple Lake	40
Monticello	58
Montrose	11
Rockford	30
South Haven	37
Waverly	46
Total	2,273

The Red Cross

Cokato lead the county in Red Cross membership. Buffalo was second with a membership of 1,098, and Delano was third with a membership of 1,038. The total membership of the county was 9,940, as follows: Annandale, 695; Buffalo, 1,098; Buffalo Swedish Auxiliary, 101; Clearwater, 333; Corinna-Clearwater, 219; Cokato, 1,386; Delano, 1,038; Dickinson, 106; Hanover, 10; Hasty, 26; Howard Lake, 979; Maple Lake, 879; Monticello, 869; Montrose, 434; Rockford, 362; Rockford-Lutheran, 13; Silver Creek, 10; South Haven, 453; St. Michael, 13; Waverly 916.

Purchase of U. S. Savings Stamps

Following is the showing each town in Wright county made in the purchase of U. S. Savings Stamps, reported by W. H. Boland of Waverly

Townships:	Quota	Subscribed
Albion	\$23,730.00	\$ 9,383.00
Buffalo	22,960.00	10,200.00
Chatham	10,500.00	5,725.00
Clearwater	13,895.00	7,625.00
Cokato	23,940.00	12,710.00
Corinna	17,150.00	6,740.00
Frankfort	22,505.00	8,200.00
Franklin	30,150.00	18,765.00
French Lake	20,055.00	13,960.00
Maple Lake	20,300.00	15,105.00
Marysville	21,035.00	13,750.00
Middleville	23,940.00	15,085.00
Monticello	28,945.00	2,628.00
Otsego	19,775.00	5,480.00
Rockford	27,610.00	9,742.00
Silver Creek	22,540.00	4,310.00
Southside	11,550.00	9,544.00
Stockholm	24,150.00	17,600.00
Victor	23,765.00	30,100.00
Woodland	23,940.00	15,200.00
Villages:		
Annandale	10,150.00	9,341.00
Buffalo	15,050.00	15,650.00
Clearwater	3,675.00	2,325.00
Cokato	13,615.00	15,630.00
Delano	13,020.00	16,748.00
Hanover	2,800.00	1,760.00
Howard Lake	12,875.00	10,215.00
Maple Lake	10,185.00	12,630.00
Monticello	14,875.00	4,001.00
Montrose	3,570.00	3,600.00
Rockford	4,480.00	4,950.00
St. Michael	4,760.00	4,300.00
Albertville	3,640.00	2,960.00
South Haven	5,425.00	6,608.00
Waverly	6,860.00	12,310.00
Total		\$354,901.00

County Public Safety Commission

On Saturday afternoon, June 2, 1917, the Wright County Public Safety Commission was organized at a largely attended meeting at the court house, Buffalo, when the call of County Director John Kelly was responded to by representatives from almost every precinct in the county.

The meeting was opened by an address delivered by C. D. Allen of the State Safety Commission. The speaker was followed by County Attorney S. A. Johnson in a talk on the subject of the war and our duties as citizens, and he was followed by W. H. Cutting, Judge John T. Alley and others, all of whom had something interesting to say.

Mr. John Kelly was elected president of the organization. Mr. Cutting vice president, Oscar Bjork, secretary, and County Attorney Johnson, treasurer.

The object of the association was to see that the laws of the country regarding the present struggle are enforced, to stimulate patriotism, to see that all proper persons liable to draft are registered and to stimulate the sale of liberty bonds.

The committeemen from the different towns and villages were: Towns—Albion, Pat Dougherty; Buffalo, Chas. Aldrich; Chatham, H. J. Elsenpeter; Clearwater, C. J. Beatty; Cokato, John Ojampera; Frankfort, Victor Walesch; Franklin, Ed Kelsey; French Lake, C. N. Anderson; Maple Lake, Geo. A. Miller; Marysville, L. F. Desmarais; Middleville, Chas. B. Dahlberg; Monticello, V. H. Kingsbury; Otsego, Edson Washburn; Rockford, C. C. Hastings; Silver Creek, Robert Nord; Southside, J. F. Lee; Stockholm, A. P. Moody; Victor, A. L. Allen; Woodland, Dennis Fitzpatrick.

Villages—Annandale, Henry Kurz; Buffalo, J. T. Alley; Clearwater, Luther Laughton; Cokato, N. L. Johnson; Delano, L. B. Bartlett; Hanover, Wm. Weinand; Howard Lake, Geo. E. Means; Maple Lake, Geo. A. Miller; Monticello, C. F. Merz; Montrose, Fred Belden; Rockford, C. M. Johnson; St. Michael, Wm. Elliott, St. Michael Station, Joe Dulac (Albertville); South Haven, Henry Tessman; Waverly, John Kennedy.



He Killed Muskrats

The foreign born children had quite a struggle in the early days in mastering the correct use of the English language. A teacher in a Wright county school had among his pupils a little French boy, who informed his teacher of his father's trapping exploits as follows: "Thirteen muskrats kill my fader this morning." The teacher replied, "What! Is your father dead?" The lad replied, "No, muskrat dead."

Tragedies

Wright County Tragedies

In the more than seventy-five years since Wright county was organized, it has been the scene of many a tragic story, and to one who has followed the cases in its court, the stories told therein give abundant evidence that humanity needs an awakening before the Kingdom of Heaven can come.

The first murder in Wright county occurred May 1, 1857, when Andreas Marx was shot and killed by John Brenner. The quarrel arose over a dispute as to land claim matters. The debate became so heated that Brenner grabbed his gun and shot Andreas Marx, who lived but a few hours after he was shot. Brenner escaped justice by disappearing and was never heard from again by the authorities of Wright county.

The first criminal case tried was that of Oscar F. Jackson, of which there is a full account in another section.

On March 3, 1863, Thomas J. Shippey of Rockford shot and killed Frederick J. Raymond. He was arrested after a few hours. He was indicted for murder in the first degree and convicted at the September term of court. He appealed to the State Supreme Court, which upheld the verdict and in the December term of court, 1865, he was sentenced to be hanged. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Stephen Miller.

An unusual affair occurred in the town of Albion in November, 1867, when Robert N. Damouth and his son Myron were arrested for causing the death of George W. Stone. The hearing before the justice of the peace was postponed several times. When the case was finally called, it was found that prisoners had been released earlier in the day by virtue of a habeas corpus act issued by Samuel Adams of Monticello, then court commissioner. The affair grew over a dispute as to some money matters. On November 13, 1867, the two Damouths went to the Stone house to take a coat which Mrs. Damouth had made for James M. Stone, a young son of Joel's. As the Damouths arrived at the home, they found George W. Stone drawing a ramrod from a gun. A quarrel ensued. According to the allegations, the Damouths attacked Stone and overpowered him, taking two guns which they found in the house. A warrant was sworn out against the Damouths and they were arrested, charged with murder of Geo. W. Stone, who died on November 30, following the assault. They were released as noted above and no further attempts to try them were instituted.

On May 9, 1869, Mary Parrant, the wife of Eusebe Parrant of Albion, gave birth to a child. Parrant disowned the infant and told his wife if she did not get some one to take the baby he would leave her. Soon after the baby died and Parrant buried it. The death of the baby gave rise to a bitter neighborhood quarrel, and various charges of misconduct were aired in justice court. The body of the baby was exhumed. Marks were found on the throat, showing

that the baby had been strangled by some unknown person. On June 2, 1869, the grand jury returned an indictment against Parrant, and later he was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to states prison for life. An appeal was taken and Parrant was given a new trial. In the meantime, having suffered two years imprisonment, on the request of the Attorney General of the State and the Judge who presided over the trial, Parrant was pardoned by the Governor on the ground that Parrant's guilt was not conclusive.

On the night of July 20, 1870, Narcisse Shallifoo killed Lewis Ossier of Otsego. He was subsequently found guilty of murder in the second degree by a jury, and July 21, 1871, he was sentenced to states prison for life. Shallifoo was a veteran of the Civil war, and had lost an arm in the service of his country. Some years later he was pardoned by the Governor on the ground that he had been sufficiently punished, as the murder was not intentional, it having grown out of a family quarrel.

Halvor Gustafson (Langreen) was indicted for murder October 15, 1873. The case was never tried and there is no court record as to why. He was never found.

In 1875, Clearwater township was the scene of a fatal quarrel between brothers of the Laughton family. Nathan L. Laughton was a bachelor, living with his parents. Nathan's story is that he had taken a gun to frighten his brother, Orrin, from the house, that there was a struggle and in the struggle the gun went off and Orrin was killed instantly. The trial took place in March, 1876. On March 24th, Nathan was found guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to states prison for life where he died some years later.

On January 10, 1878, Andrew Olson Northomme of Cokato was killed. His son, Ingeabrit Anderson Northomme, was arrested and charged with murder. He pleaded guilty and was sent to states prison for life.

On July 22, 1878, Jane Townsend, of Corinna, killed William Dunham, who was charged with slandering her. She was tried in the October term of court, 1879, and was found "not guilty" on the grounds of insanity. She was released later.

The town of Stockholm was stirred by a poisoning case in the late fall of 1879. In the early winter of that year, Julia, the wife of Eric Olson Lind, gave birth to a child. Soon after, the husband left home and was absent several weeks, and gossip did its nefarious work. In November, Lind purchased a quantity of arsenic. On December 2, in the presence of some of his wife's friends and against her desire, he prepared for her some medicinal tea. Immediately after drinking the same, she became violently ill and the next day she died. Traces of arsenic were found in her stomach. Lind was tried and found guilty and sent to states prison for life.

In the summer of 1879, Albion suffered another tragedy. William Buckman, a neighbor, was shot to death by Charles Sieg, a

young boy. The boy and his mother were arrested, charged with murder. In the first trial of Mrs. Sieg, the jury disagreed. On the second trial she was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree and sent to the states prison for two years. The boy pleaded guilty and was sent to the state training school. The tragedy grew over the fact that the neighbors were not on friendly terms and while Mr. Buckman was crossing the Sieg farm, he was ordered off and refusing to go, the boy's mother ordered him to shoot Buckman, which he did.

In 1881, Otsego, which has suffered several tragedies, was once more in the limelight. A fight over a calf between Philip Hoffman, the victim, and Herman Trauch, the killer. Trauch struck Hoffman four times with a butcher knife, the latter dying instantly. Trauch was tried in the October term of 1881. He was found guilty and sentenced to states prison for life.

In 1882, another neighborhood quarrel resulting in the killing of a well known citizen in the southeastern part of the county. John Oehrlein and his wife and his father and mother, were driving along a road when they met Mathias Ross and his son, Theodore. They had a quarrel, and when Theodore Ross spoke to John Oehrlein and remarked, "You have got a nice father, John," the two Oehrleins got down from the wagon and hit Mathias Ross with a club. The wounded man died the next day. At the June term of court, 1882, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and they were sentenced to states prison for life.

There has never been a hanging in Wright county, but two men have been sentenced to be hanged, in one case the sentence was commuted by the Governor, and in the other, the judgment was vacated. Granville L. Spaulding, of Monticello, who had been having domestic trouble and had made threats, was served with a warrant for arrest. Constable Charles A. Washburn was given the warrant to serve. In trying to serve it, Spaulding shot him, Washburn dying ten days later. Sentenced to be hanged after he had served five months in solitary confinement in the Wright county jail. The Supreme Court vacated the judgment, and he was given a new trial, resulting in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. He was sentenced to states prison for two years. The second trial was held in Hennepin county.

As a result of a fight in Cokato, John Anderson was killed in October, 1888. James Erickson was arrested and tried. Found guilty of assault in the third degree and fined one hundred dollars which he paid.

In Delano, December, 1894, Frank Davis received wounds at the hands of August Berneck. He was indicted for manslaughter. He was found guilty of assault in the third degree and fined \$300, which he paid.

The disappearance of Annie Brunder, eight years of age, and the subsequent finding of her dead body at a spot near the line between Woodland and Marysville, a short distance from the track

running from Montrose to Waverly, caused much excitement in that neighborhood in June, 1891. John Mazue was arrested and tried but was acquitted.

Middleville was the scene of a revolting murder when Sarah Kier and her new born infant were killed by her husband, Frederick T. Kier, March 9, 1899. He plead guilty to the crime and was sentenced to thirty years in states prison. While there he spent a large part of his time in the asylum for the criminal insane, as there was no doubt of his insanity. He died in prison.

In the same year Middleville was the scene of another tragedy which has remained a mystery up to this day. William T. Boxell and his young wife were killed May 15, 1899. The trial of one of the suspects took nineteen days in court. Feeling ran high over the entire county, and much bitterness was felt. It is not within the scope of this book to make further comment.

In Marysville, September 12, 1903, Thomas May shot and killed his uncle, Martin Day. In the December term of court he pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment. The cause of this tragedy was that Martin Day had circulated rumors of his birth which reflected on him. Over this he brooded until he committed the rash act which sent him to prison for life.

On the morning of June 28, 1907, Waverly found itself on the front page of every newspaper in the county. John J. Mooney was charged with the murder of his wife, Adelaide. Mooney was a man of great strength. As constable and marshal of this thriving village, he had shown unusual courage in subduing the rough elements of the village. Aside from the rough elements, he commanded the respect of Waverly's citizens. His domestic relations were unhappy. On this fateful morning of June 28, 1907, the couple were engaged in a quarrel, when his wife started for him with a butcher knife. Mooney picked up a piece of stove wood, and underestimating his strength, struck her over the head. She fell dead instantly. He at once surrendered to the authorities. On December 3, 1907, he was indicted. J. J. Woolley appeared for the state. S. A. Johnson, now of Buffalo, and C. S. Jelly, who became judge of the Hennepin County District Court, defended him. Mooney was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to prison for life. This sentence was commuted to 20 years imprisonment by the board of pardons.

On January 6, 1906, Otsego was again to be the scene of another tragedy, when Williard E. Brandt murdered his young and beautiful wife and her alleged paramour, sometime during the night, and then killed himself. The evidence before the coroner's jury showed that Mrs. Brandt was a good housekeeper and provided for the home as her means allowed. County Attorney Cutting appeared for the county before the jury. Coroner Moffet appointed Leon E. Snow, A. J. Wood, F. M. Brown, S. A. Pepin, Joseph E. McDonald and O. L. Davis as jurymen. C. A. French was appointed clerk to take

the testimony and his report is on file in the vaults of the court house. It was a tragedy which had its appeal to the heart, for the murdered left a little son, Marvin, who appeared to be very fond of his papa and mamma, and repeatedly asked for them. He was taken care of by relatives in Iowa. The general verdict at that time was "that the wages of sin is death."

In October, 1914, John Zorb killed his wife and two daughters at his home in Silver Creek. The couple had a quarrel in the barn. He followed her into the house. She braced herself against the door and he shot her in the back through the panel and then shot his two daughters by a former marriage. His six year old daughter by his second wife persuaded him to spare her which he did. From Silver Creek he went to St. Bonifacius where he was arrested. His plea of guilty of murder in the second degree was accepted and he was sentenced to prison for life.

On January 18, 1915, Paul Gatzke was found dead in his home. No tangible clue of how he came to die has ever been found. In recording the affair, the **Buffalo Journal** said: "The man was quite well to do, owning a quarter of a section of land. He was well built, good natured man, who harmed no one, and was popular in his neighborhood. Friday night he had some of the boys over at his bachelor quarters playing cards. The company broke up at eleven o'clock. Nothing was known or suspected until the next morning when one of the boys entered his house and found the body. A pair of tennis shoes, cap and a mask, were found outside the window, and a bullet hole in the glass. In the cap, which it would seem was too large for the wearer, were found parts of a daily newspaper of the previous day. Mr. Gatzke's only horse had been stolen, but this was found two miles from the scene of the murder at a farm home. The case was investigated by the county attorney. The coroner's jury found no tangible clue leading up to the murder. Nothing further was done about the matter and the murder remains among other mysterious tragedies in which Wright county has had so many.

On December 6, 1907, Delano had a mysterious death from poisoning. Fritz Kasheimer died that morning. His wife, Thresia, was arrested and charged with giving her husband strychnine. She was tried for murder at the July term of court, 1908. A long trial resulted. The evidence showed that Fritz Kasheimer's stomach contained enough strychnine to kill him. That Mrs. Kasheimer had bought strychnine at Watertown on July 5. The poison was put into a bowl of coffee from which Kasheimer drank, and in less than a half hour he died. The evidence was circumstantial, and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

There have been other murders of a more recent date which should be left to later historians, as too many innocent people now living are involved. In the years since Wright county was organized in 1857, there has been one hundred murders. In some of the cases no definite clues were ever obtained as to who committed the crime of slaying his brother man. Several of the accused who were tried

were acquitted although there is little doubt on the part of the authorities who committed the crime of murder.

The South Haven Bandit Raid

Taken from 101 Best Stories of Minnesota by Merle Potter.

There were strenuous days in the state and nation back in 1903. That was the year Admiral Schley, one of the heroes of the Spanish American War, recommended a certain patent medicine as a sure cure for catarrh; James J. Jeffries gave James J. Corbett a sound trouncing; and Minnesota was stirred by a bandit raid near South Haven, in Wright County. This battle never brought South Haven as much prominence as the James and Younger boys gave Northfield, but it was quite a fracas, and before it was over plenty of ammunition was used, there were dead and wounded, and the "tramps" were safely housed in the Hennepin County jail. They called them "tramps" in those days. No one thought of dignifying desperadoes by referring to them as "gangsters" or "gunmen."

One of the remarkable things about this battle was that the two men who were instrumental in effecting the capture of the bandits went through a shower of bullets, only to die later in a more unusual manner. One of these men was W. G. Young, the sheriff. He came out of the affray with nothing more serious than a hole in his hat. The other was his deputy, John Nugent, Jr. The father of Nugent is still referred to as the most popular man who ever lived in Wright County. He was a Democrat in a strong Republican county, but he was elected sheriff for term after term, when all other members of his ticket were swamped by their opponent's ballots. For twenty five years he was sheriff, and besides that, was United States marshal for Minnesota, postmaster of Buffalo, and president of the Sheriffs' Association of the state. His son won so much fame for himself in the South Haven battle that Wright County later elected him sheriff.

The late summer and fall of 1903 were seasons of lawlessness in Minnesota. Roving gangs of determined ruffians terrorized many communities in the state, robbing stores and farm houses and engaging in a campaign of holdups and general thievery. One of these gangs was operating in Wright County, helping itself generously to whatever it fancied. One day early in October the five men in the outfit walked into the store of H. T. Gunnary of Annandale, made away with one hundred dollars in cash and about a hundred dollars worth of goods, and started off in the general direction of South Haven.

Sheriff Young and Nugent took the first train in from Buffalo for South Haven, prepared to arrest the men. As they left the train at their destination, some one told them that one of the thieves

was boarding the same train. He was taken into custody and delivered to the constable of South Haven, who lodged him in a grain elevator near by. Next the officers learned that other members of the bandit crew had established themselves in an empty freight car, where they had blandly opened a store, offering for sale the merchandise they had stolen at Annandale. Young and Nugent climbed into the car and called on the men to surrender. One spoke up and said they would go along as soon as they had their dinner, and when the sheriff curtly told them they would be fed at the hotel, the excitement began.

Young whipped out his pistol and covered one of the men while Nugent was searching another in the far end of the car. Quietly a bandit crept up behind the deputy and banged him over the head. The sound attracted Young, and for a moment he permitted his eyes to glance away from the man he was covering. When he turned back, he found four guns pointed directly at him. When ordered to throw up his hands, he discreetly accepted the advice. Both officers were then disarmed and marched along the railroad track to the elevator, where the first bandit was being held. Using the sheriff and his deputy as shields, they freed him. Then the bandits lined their captives up against the elevator and had great sport making silhouettes of them against the building with bullets for artistic materials. When they had enjoyed themselves thoroughly in this manner, to the chagrin of the unfortunate guardians of the law, they abandoned the fun and set off for safety in the surrounding woods and fields.

The town was aroused and a quick checkup revealed that there wasn't a single rifle in the place and there were only a few shotguns and revolvers—not much artillery to use in the pursuit of desperate gun-toters. The chase was taken up nevertheless with the two officers, smarting under their humiliation, heading the posse.

One party commandeered a hand car and sped down the Soo railroad tracks in the direction the bandits had taken. Others joined the chase on horseback and buggies. When the pursued robbers were definitely located in a small wood, the sheriff divided his forces into three groups, and the assault was begun. A plan of campaign was laid out, but the bandits heard every word of the conversation and stole away to another wood. However, guards had been placed at strategic points and their new hiding place was soon made known to the posse. When the miscreants saw that they were discovered, they made ready for battle, and the fighting began.

For some time the struggle continued furiously. One of the besieged men was killed and, shortly afterward, the others asked for terms, which was announced as "unconditional surrender." The bandits gave themselves up, most of them suffering from wounds. The posse had no casualties to report, although there were some narrow escapes.

Because the jail at Buffalo was not large enough to accomodate the captives, they were taken to Minneapolis and confined in the Hennepin County lockup, greatly to the disgust of some of the taxpayers of Wright County, who objected to the prices charged by Hennepin County for incarcerating out-of-town prisoners.

At the December, 1903, term of court the four surviving members of the gang were brought to Buffalo to be tried on various charges. There were some attempts at jail-breaking, none of them successful. The men pleaded guilty and were given terms at Stillwater.

In the freight car at South Haven, where the men had started their store-keeping, were found large quantities of dynamite and other materials for systematic looting.

Young never ran for sheriff again. He was heard to say that he had had enough after the South Haven episode. He moved to Canby, Minnesota, and when fires broke out there in 1918, he joined the fighters. He was trapped in an old well, where he had jumped to escape flames, and perished.

Nugent, who, like Young, had come through the hail of bandit bullets unharmed, was later elected sheriff. One night he went to a creamery near Buffalo to capture a man stealing butter. The creamery man was Richard Crawford. The two men arranged to take turns watching for the thief, but in some way they got their signals confused and Crawford killed Nugent.

"Happy Lonesome"

More than half a century ago there lived on the shores of the lake which bears his name a man named Brooks. He owned the land which is now a part of the Legion Park at Cokato. When he died his widow was wooed and won by a profligate wayfarer. He soon tired of her and left for parts unknown. A neighbor lady met the deserted spouse and expressed her sympathy in the following words, "I am so sorry to learn that your man has left you. You must be awful lonesome." The deserted one replied, "Yes, my husband has left me and I am awful lonesome, but it is a happy lonesome."

Disappointed Ambition

W. F. Rowe, the founder of the Cokato Enterprise, which was at that time named the Wright County Republican, sought the office of justice of the peace. There was no apparent opposition to his candidacy. When the votes were cast and counted he received less than a dozen votes and was overwhelmingly defeated. He severed his connection with the paper, left the village in disgust and for a brief period Cokato was without a newspaper.

Wise Cracks

The following are selections taken from a book written by H. L. Gordon, an early settler of Corinna township:

Ef it aint in 'im, it cain't come out.

* * *

Some men are angels when they woo and devils when they've won.

* * *

Beauty without virtue is a rose with a bad smell.

* * *

The more beer, the less bread.

* * *

His name was Bill, and he "filled the bill" fer he and his wife "presented" thirteen little bills.

* * *

He wuz ez bold as a sheep in the fight an' ez bold ez a lion after it.

* * *

He hez got more business than he kin handle; most of it is other people's business.

* * *

He is afflicted with the if's, the but's and the can'ts.

* * *

The feller that don't wanten work cain't find a job nowhar.

* * *

Children milk their mothers when they're babies, and when they git old enuff they milk the "ole man."

* * *

Communism destroys ambition and without ambition man becomes a brute.

* * *

Communists demand the equal division of unequal earnings.

* * *

Civilization is founded upon the right of the individual to acquire and enjoy property.

* * *

Communism would make the minority slaves of the majority.

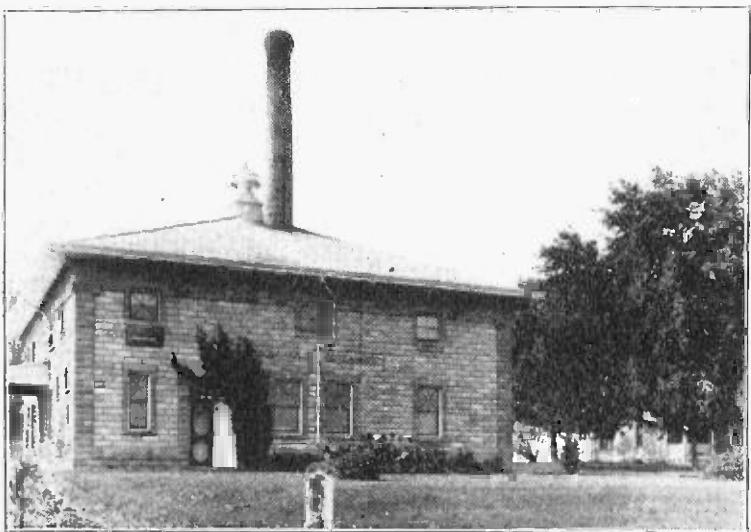
* * *

A couquette is a woman without heart who makes fools of men without brains.

* * *

In Yankee-doodle-dom, the "dear peepul" air allus chasin' suthin'—a circus or a dimigogue with a big mouth an a brass band. Under Republikin rule they chase the eagle on "the almighty dollar," and when the Dimecrats get in they chase ground hogs for suthin to eat.

Industries



Stockholm Co-operative Creamery Association

Capital Stock \$3,900

The creamery was constructed in 1895 and began operation June 4, 1895.

During the year 1933, the production was 267,248 pounds of butter.

The present officers are: President, Elmer J. Morris; secretary, Arthur Calgren; board of directors. Emil Titrud, Ed. Grundahl, Carroll Bollman, Oscar Norman, Gust Peterson.

Dairy History of Wright County

By Edward W. Aiton, County Agent

The dairy industry, prior to the establishment of the creameries, is well told by statistics gleaned from reports issued by the Minnesota Commissioner of Statistics. In 1870 Wright County produced 150,645 pounds of butter and 1800 pounds of cheese, and there were 2,044 milk cows in the county. In 1879 the number of cows showed a slight increase while there was a marked increase in butter and cheese. The statistical report of conditions existing in 1880 is summarized as follows: "Most of the country butter is of a very poor quality and although buttermaking has been very remarkable the past two years, it is not likely to continue so unless our farmers, or their wives, pay more attention to this important branch of our agriculture."

The development of the creamery industry in Wright County began at Rockford as early as 1889 when the first creamery was established. It operated under the old system of skimming cream off the cans on the farms. The first steps in the modernization of Wright County creameries was the introduction of factory power driven separators. Farmers delivered the whole milk to the creamery where the same was weighed and tested and the farmer was paid in proportion to weight. These early separators were not successful and they were soon replaced by those of more modern design. A few years following the factory separator the farmers began to purchase hand separators and this proved another progressive step in the advancement of the industry.

An equally important advancement in creamery equipment was the perfection of a reliable method for determining the per cent of butterfat in milk and cream. Invented about 1890 by Mr. Babcock, this process known as Babcock testing has become a universally reliable basis for pay. Its development took the "guess" out of the dairy and creamery business. It also made possible a reliable system of dairy economics, commonly called "cow testing."

The first churns and butter workers were operated independent of each other, the cream being churned in a box churn and the butter worked on a table.

The Farmers Co-operative Creamery development gained its greatest impetus from 1895 to 1912 when practically every farm in Wright County was brought within a reasonable mileage of a well equipped creamery.

Wright County butter has a well-earned reputation for its excellence. This is evidenced by prizes won in state and national contests. At the State Fair in 1913 it was awarded first prize in whole milk and hand separated classes. In 1914 Wright County received the highest average score in the state and in 1915 won

the highest score at the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association Convention held at Mason City, Iowa.

In 1930 Wright County stood fifth among the 87 counties of Minnesota in the total value of all dairy products produced. The value of butter, cream, and whole milk sold in 1929 was \$2,765,233, or slightly over two and three-fourths millions.

Wright County ranks eighth in number of cattle on farms in 1930, with 61,634 head reported on 3,671 farms. The above figure has declined somewhat in recent drouth years because of forced sales of livestock. A revised estimate of all cattle on Wright County farms January 1, 1935 would be about 50,000 head. This reduction is a result, in part, of the Government's emergency purchase of 6,000 head and, more largely, of the wholesale selling of breeding stock caused by lack of feed. A lesser reduction has come about through the Federal Bang's eradication program under which it is estimated that an additional 1,000 head were condemned and sold. Average prices received by farmers disposing of animals in this manner was about \$18 under the emergency purchase program and about \$40 under the Bang's program.

In Wright County during 1929, 2,255,853, or about two and one-fourth million dollars worth of farm products were sold through cooperative marketing organizations. In this connection it was surpassed by only seven counties in the state. 2,342 Wright County farmers marketed cooperatively during that year. Nineteen cooperative creameries located in the following villages and communities were doing business in 1935: Delano, Montrose, Waverly, Howard Lake, Cokato, French Lake, Albion Center, Rasset, Buffalo, Hanover, Rockford, St. Michael, Albertville, Elk River (in Sherburne County, but with a number of patrons from Wright County), Monticello, Maple Lake, Annandale, Fair Haven, and Silver Creek. In addition, two cooperative cheese factories, one at Enfield and one at Hasty, have an annual output of about one-half million pounds of American and Limburger cheese.

Supplementing, and in many cases competing directly with these splendid farmer-owned marketing organizations, are twenty-five cream buying stations which are, for the most part, locally owned but centrally controlled. Privately owned butter making creameries have so far had difficulty in competing against the cooperative butter plants. There are, however, two privately owned creameries which devote their efforts to the retail milk and cream trade, one to the manufacture of ice cream, and only one to the manufacture of butter.

Wright County owes a large part of its success as a dairy center to advancements in quality of livestock and to early adoption of alfalfa as a high protein roughage. Introduced into our neighboring county of Carver in 1857, by Wendelin Grimm, alfalfa soon demonstrated its superior value as a perennial roughage. Its culture spread into southern Wright County during the years of rapid settlement

following the Civil War and has remained one of the major crops ever since. Because it yields from 2½ to 3½ tons per acre, alfalfa is one of the most profitable crops in Wright County's fine silt-loam soil. The more progressive dairymen realizing that alfalfa is a soil-builder and is cheap to grow and harvest, raise this legume as the main source of food for their cows. A good efficient cow, if fed alfalfa hay alone, can produce as high as three hundred and twenty-five pounds of butterfat in a year.

Paralleling the rapid increase in the use of alfalfa, and equally important in establishing this as a leading dairy county, have been the efforts of a few pioneer dairymen in building and developing efficient strains of purebred dairy animals. Indeed, delightful to see are the purebred Guernsey herds of Charles Smith, Howard Lake; Wm. Kobbe, Buffalo; G. Gilmer, Howard Lake; A. G. Prestige, Montrose; and Frank Aldrich, Buffalo.

Of equal merit and importance in spreading the gospel of purebred cattle have been: W. H. Eddy, Fred Gerber, Louis Stifter, and Charles Haag around Howard Lake; and Richard Collins, Monticello. These men have all contributed countless purebred Jersey bulls and foundation animals to other Jersey enthusiasts who wished to receive a start in this line.

Possibly slightly overshadowing the former mentioned breeds in numbers is the long list of 60 or more purebred Holstein breeders now active in the twenty townships about the county. Space permits mention of only a few pioneers, but every county dairyman is aware of the contributions made by J. C. Clements, Waverly; W. E. Stromberg, Buffalo; W. A. Douglas, Montrose; H. C. Glessing, Howard Lake; Bert Meinstma, Maple Lake; R. N. Millis and Chas. Aldrich, Buffalo; and Melvin Wells, Annandale.

Also worthy of praise and commendation are the herds of Brown Swiss cattle owned by M. H. Barthel, John Kessler, and William Kessler, Albertville; L. W. Bremer and Louis Yager, Waverly; Robert Lorentz, Howard Lake; and Frank Benson, Buffalo. These herds are all of large size, good type animals. Since the ancestry of the Brown Swiss cattle in America came from Switzerland where they were used for a three-fold purpose (milk, meat, and power) it follows that this breed of cattle is very hardy and rugged.

James D. Sturges, Buffalo, has been a pioneer breeder of Ayrshire cattle for many years. In addition to being a cattle fancier he is a practical dairyman. His fine herd clearly demonstrates his faith in the work.

Although they cannot be strictly classed as dairy animals, the dual purpose herds of such representative men as Fred Esterly, Buffalo; Tom DeVaney; Mark Graham, and Frank O'Connel, Waverly; H. J. Holker, Monticello and W. F. Ludemann, Buffalo, make substantial contributions to Wright County's annual (1929) output of eighteen and one-half million gallons of milk.



1895—DELANO CREAMERY—1935

Ranks first in Wright county and fourth in the state in volume of production. Five of the present officials have served during the period of its expansion program: President, Gilbert Palmer; vice president, George Bauman; secretary, A. Schimmelpfennig; treasurer, John Sunday; directors, John Diem, Herbert Bauman, John Gallus.

Modern Cheese Making--How Four Brothers Succeeded in Making Limburger

In 1924, just eleven years ago, four farmers in Silver Creek township established a cheese factory at Hasty for the purpose of manufacturing limburger cheese.

Today, in fruition of that idea, there stands at Hasty the Modern Cooperative Cheese company plant, the only one of its kind in Minnesota and the product of which holds an enviable position in the cheese making world throughout the northwest. In fact, its supply has still to meet the demand.

Everywhere throughout America this choice cheese is sent, carried there by the swift, modern transportation methods of such famed packers as Armours, Swifts, Wilsons, Cudahys and Hormels. Armour alone, to use but one example and a customer since the plant first began, buys over 33,000 pounds monthly.

In addition, it has built up a comfortable retail trade, mostly around Hasty it is true, but also with such well-established firms as Eisenmengers of St. Paul regarded by many as the best meat market in the entire city—and other organizations of similar merit. Not a bad record in eleven short years.

To the four Zumbrunnen brothers, Jake, Henry, Gottlieb and Lewis, must go the bulk of the credit for the company's success. They launched the enterprise, stuck with it through the first lean years and are still carrying on as it continues to grow to increasing prosperity. There would be no cheese factory had it not been for them.

The idea for such a plant came to them, we believe, when they first moved to Silver Creek from their home in Monroe, Wisconsin, back in 1920. In addition to being of sturdy Swiss stock with an inherited taste for cheese, they were also natives of a state that is world renowned for its cheese manufacture. It is easy, therefore, to understand just how it happened in view of such a background.

Not until 1924, however, was the dream realized. Then, with only the assurance from neighbors that milk would be delivered them, they built a plant, hired an operator and launched the first cheese factory in Wright county.

Henry Zumbrunnen, the second eldest, was chosen manager of the plant, a position he still holds. It was his job to get a market for the product and he did it. At first they confined their market to the retail trade alone, but as the business expanded, they gradually replaced this with wholesale distribution alone.

By 1930 the demand for the limburger brick cheese made at Hasty was so great that a new and larger plant was necessary.

With the world in economic doldrums, it was a courageous thing to do, but build it they did and at a cost of nearly ten thousand dollars. They also reorganized the company at this time, electing new officers for the 16 shareholders, but continuing to remain unincorporated.

Present officers are Hugo Johnson, president; Harry Larson, Vice President; Mrs. Marie Larson, Secretary-treasurer, and directors, Zumbrunnen, Louis Everson and Chris Sonstebj.

The new plant is housed in a building approximately forty by ninety feet in dimension. It contains three rooms, each about equal in size, and known as the milk room, salt room and curing room.

In the milk room the raw milk, brought twice a day from May to October to insure absolute sweetness, is poured into a large tank. Here it is stirred by huge agitators, which separate the curd from the whey thru this heating process. When the process is completed—the time varying since it depends on the acidity of the milk—the whey is then siphoned off and the curd put in wooden molds. It remains in these molds only 24 hours, after which it is taken to the salting room.

Once in the salting room the cheese is taken from its molds, cut into one pound print size and salted. It is then removed to the curing room where it is placed on long, wooden racks. Here it remains from ten days to two weeks—depending upon the temperature of the room—and treated to a salt water wash every other day. The prints are turned over with each washing to prevent possible mould. Following this process they are wrapped in parchment, then in wax paper and finally in tin foil. They are then packed in wooden boxes and shipped to Chicago.



Delano Light and Power Plant

(MUNICIPALLY OWNED)

Delano has the only municipally owned light and power plant in Wright county. Its construction was authorized by the vote of its citizens at a special election held in 1931. There were 437 votes for, and 36 against the proposition.

The total cost of building, Diesel engines and other equipment was approximately \$71,000. The plant began operation January 12, 1932. It is estimated by Alvin Weihe, the superintendent, that the accrued earnings on the plant will meet the entire expense of construction not later than 1939.

Canning Factories

The canning industry at Cokato was established in 1904 when as the result of a meeting of business men and farmers it was decided to build a cooperative canning factory. Carl M. Carlson and John Ojanpera were delegated to secure stock subscriptions and sold \$12,000 worth in Cokato, Mr. Carlson being the heaviest stockholder.

The factory was built and in operation for the season of 1905. The first few years were marked by anything but financial success. Without reputation, the Cokato Canning Company had to sell their product in the open market at a financial loss. In 1909 the company floated another issue of stock and installed new and modern machinery. Mr. Carlson succeeded Frank Douthit as processor at an annual salary of \$250.

The changes wrought did not better conditions and local bankers advised the permanent closing of the factory. The business men of the village came to the rescue of the company and contributed a limited amount of cash to meet the existing emergencies accepting preferred stock in payment. Fortune favored the company. The season's pack of 1910 was a marked success. Five thousand cases were sold for future delivery and the year's receipts enabled the company to discharge their indebtedness, including a mortgage of \$2,500, and leaving a surplus in the treasury of \$4,000.

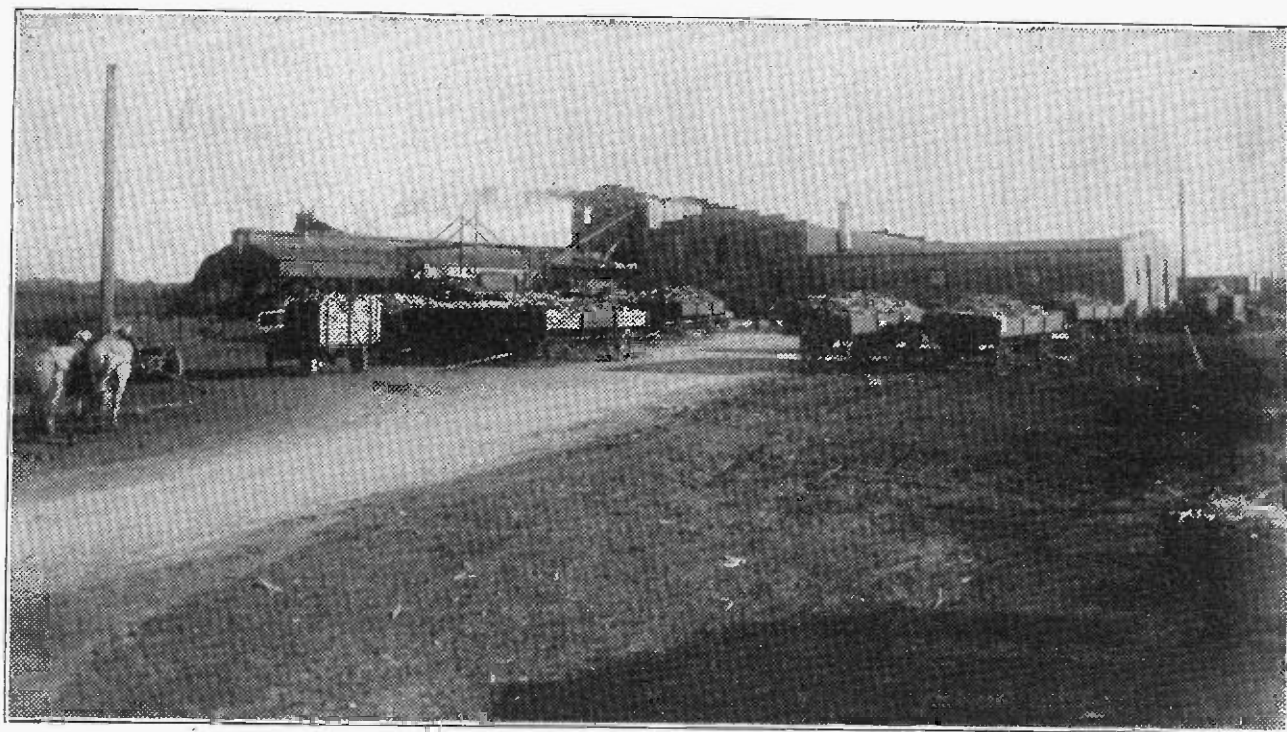
Under the able management of Mr. Carlson as president and processor of the Cokato Canning Factory there was marked progress in the quality of their product and marketable conditions improved.

Originally, the corn was husked by hand and the annual pack was approximately 12,000 cases. The varieties of corn packed were: Crosby, Stole's Evergreen, later adding Country Gentleman. The Cokato Canning Company was the first plant in the country to pack the famous variety known as Golden Sweet, which contributed largely toward its success. The farmers were paid \$5 per ton for the Crosby and \$4 per ton for Stoles Evergreen.

In 1924, the plant had established a reputation for the excellency of its product. It had become modernized and the plant was sold to the Minnesota Valley Canning Company. Shares which cost originally \$50, were sold for \$400.

The same year a meeting of farmers and business men was held and the Northland Canning Company was organized and a factory built and was in operation during the season of 1925 at a cost of over \$100,000.

The first year of the Northland's operation, the company paid off its debts and earned a substantial surplus.



NORTHLAND CANNING COMPANY, COKATO, MINN.

The combined operations of the Northland and Minnesota Valley Canning Company for the present year are set forth in the following statistics furnished by officials of both factories:

Number of employees, (both plants combined) 661; annual payroll, \$60,000; amount paid farmers will doubtless exceed \$90,000.

The average price paid farmers for the last five years has ranged from \$7.00 to \$13.00 per ton.

The type of corn canned at these two factories is Fancy Golden Bantam, Fancy Crosby, Country Gentleman, Fancy Golden Sweet variety, Del Maize and in addition, niblets and whole kernel is being canned by the Minnesota Valley plant.

The Northland factory has 90 stockholders. The Minnesota Valley as the successor of the Cokato Canning Company, was one of the first three organized in Minnesota. It is completely motorized. The Northland Company is operated by steam power and generates its own electricity.

The officers for 1935 of the two companies are as follows:

Minnesota Valley: President, E. B. Cosgrove; secretary, W. F. Dietrich; treasurer, L. E. Felton; general superintendent, George Winters. The main office is located at Le Sueur, Minnesota.

Northland: President, C. M. Carlson; vice president, Dr. L. M. Hendricks; treasurer, H. G. Engstrom; secretary-manager, George A. Borg. The officers are all residents of Cokato.

The product of the canning plants at Cokato finds a ready market in all sections of the United States and Canada and there are small shipments to England and other foreign countries.

CARLSON, CARL M. In every industry or field of work there is always some one individual whose time and attention has been directed in that particular field of work from its earliest beginnings. The development of that industry has become such a part of that individual's life that we associate the thought of the industry with that particular individual and the individual with the industry.

Cokato has the honored distinction of having in its midst a man who has spent thirty years of his life in touch with the canning industry, a man who has become nationally known throughout the canning industry as one of the pioneers of sweet corn packing. It is for this reason that it is proper and fitting that a brief resume be offered of his life and work in connection with Cokato and the industry with which he has so long been associated.

Carl M. Carlson was born in Vestergotland, Sweden, September 1, 1855, son of Karl and Cajsa (Bergman) Carlson. Carl Carlson, the father, came to Minnesota in 1859, and settled at Scandia, Minnesota. In 1867, he moved his family to Wright county and secured a tract of land in Stockholm township, erected a log cabin and with an ox team that he had brought with him, began clearing the land for cultivation. He was one of the real founders of the township and one of three men to select its name. He served as clerk and justice of the peace, and was one of the organizers of the Stockholm Lutheran church.

Carl M. Carlson attended the public schools and remained on his father's farm until 1888 when in company with his sister, Carrie, he took up his residence in Cokato and for twenty-five years they operated the Western House, one of the popular hotels of that period. During these years (1888-1913) Mr. Carlson took a keen interest in village government. He was one of the militant leaders in opposition to the licensing of the liquor traffic and served as justice of the peace for thirty years. Mr. Carlson identified himself with the canning industry in 1904 under very peculiar circumstances. A meeting was being held at the village hall and noticing the assembling crowd, he was prompted, out of curiosity, to enter the hall and found himself chosen chairman of the meeting.

The gathering was addressed by John S. Hughes of St. Bonifacius, who set forth the advantages of a canning factory, basing his talk on his personal experience while connected with that industry. The sentiment of those present at the meeting favored the establishment of a factory and C. M. Carlson became one of the moving spirits in accomplishing the results sought. In company with John Ojanpera, they sold \$12,000 of stock in Cokato and the factory was built and Frank Douthitt, now the principal owner of the Big Stone Canning Company, Ortonville, was engaged as processor. The first years the results were unsatisfactory and the company lost money. In 1909, additional stock was sold, new machinery was installed, and Mr. Carlson became the processor at an annual salary of \$250. Shortly thereafter the outlook was so discouraging that local bankers recommended the permanent closing of the factory. The business men of Cokato did not favor the closing of the factory and came to the rescue of the company by the purchase of preferred stock. However, a sale of 5,000 cases of corn encouraged the continuation of the factory during the 1910 season. Fortune was with the company and the results were such that the entire indebtedness was wiped out and a mortgage of \$2,500 was paid and there was a cash surplus of \$4,000. In 1924, the factory's success during the years of operation enabled the company to dispose of the plant to the Minnesota Valley Canning Company at a price that permitted the company to realize \$400 for each share held, which shares originally had cost the stockholders \$50 each.

In 1924, the Northland Canning Company was organized and a plant constructed at an expenditure of over \$100,000. Today this plant has a capacity output of 120,000 cases of fancy sweet corn.

C. M. Carlson has been very closely associated with this new packing plant. He has given his entire thought and attention toward the production of strictly fancy sweet corn. He has been extremely successful in his efforts, for not only has Mr. Carlson been recognized as the leading corn man of the state, but he has gained a national reputation as well. His entries in state and national corn shows have invariably carried away first honors. As a pioneer in the sweet corn packing industry of Minnesota, Mr. Carlson's contribution in this field of work cannot be measured or fully estimated. He enjoys an enviable reputation among the canners of the state. He is primarily responsible for placing Cokato on the map in the sweet corn packing industry.

C. M. Carlson has, from early boyhood, been a student of history and literature. Among his favorite authors are Shakespeare, Byron and Milton, and he has spent many an evening in the enjoyment of these and other authors who rank highest in the realm of literature. He possesses a fund of general knowledge equal to that of many who

have spent years at the feet of the learned in our colleges and universities.

The development of the canning industry in the State of Minnesota and in Cokato is inseparably yoked with his name and the history of this industry should be read in connection with this sketch.

The Howard Lake and Victor Nursery

The nursery at Howard Lake deserves to be rated among the leading industries of Wright County. Theremarkable development covering a period of forty-five years of well directed effort has placed the industry where it has become a real asset to village, county and state.

E. J. Cutts, an eastern gentleman of refinement and culture, came to Minnesota in 1874 and five years later established his residence at Howard Lake and in company with A. P. Ball, established the Howard Lake nursery. The partnership was dissolved ten years later and Mr. Cutts continued the business and soon became recognized throughout the state as an extensive fruit raiser and horticulturist.

For a period of seven years W. H. Eddy had been employed at the nursery. From early boyhood he had shown a deep interest in the propagation of trees and shrubs and proved an apt pupil of Mr. Cutts. Mr. Eddy had purchased in 1895 a tract of eighty acres in Victor township and engaged in the propagation of nursery stock under the trade name of the Victor Nursery. Mr. Cutts died in 1897 and the Howard Lake Nursery was purchased by W. L. Taylor who sold the same to Mr. Eddy in 1906 and the two nurseries were combined and under the combination became known as the Howard Lake and Victor Nurseries. During the years preceding this purchase Mr. Eddy had expanded his operations by the purchase of additional land which gave him a tract of two hundred acres in addition to the holdings of Mr. Taylor. This with subsequent purchases gave him an area of two hundred and twenty acres for his development and the nursery has a very high rating among the leading horticulturists of the state.

Mr. Eddy has demonstrated that the raising of fruit in Minnesota is no longer an experiment based on theory and conjecture, but an absolute fact which is readily proven by a visit to his nursery. Another proof is found in viewing his exhibits at the county and state fair.

The annual catalogue issued by the Howard Lake and Victor Nurseries indicates Mr. Eddy's ability to supply all the varieties of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs and perennial bulbs and plants adapted to the Minnesota climate. It is moreover, a book of instruction and guide that the amateur may safely follow in the planting and landscaping of his home grounds.

History of the Johnson Produce Company

The Johnson Produce Company commenced business in the spring of 1906 under the proprietorship of Nels F. Johnson.

To make our picture more complete, it is necessary to establish Mr. Johnson's early American life. Born in southern Sweden, he arrived in America in April, 1892, with only a few cents in his pockets and a very limited English vocabulary. In fact, the only words he could speak in English were the name of his destination, Grove City, Minnesota.

In November, 1892, he came to Cokato, being employed as general handy-man at the Runions House, a local hotel.

His first business venture was in 1897, when he entered the general merchandise business with a partner. This enterprise did not prove entirely successful and was finally discontinued.

In 1899 he started the first exclusive grocery store in Cokato. This business was an immediate success, and was continued until 1906, when it was sold to a Mr. L. E. Hanson. Mr. Hanson had previously conducted a small produce business which he discontinued when buying Mr. Johnson's grocery. A few weeks later, however, he sold the residue of his produce equipment, consisting of a few chicken coops and egg cases to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson did not seriously contemplate operating the produce business but wanted some place to spend his leisure time. However, local merchants prevailed upon him to buy their eggs, and that forced him to find a market.

The Twin Cities, being the nearest large consuming center, proved the most natural outlet for the produce purchased. This demand proved adequate until volume had increased to carload proportions. The first carload of eggs was shipped to Montana. Later cars were shipped to the west coast, until about fifteen years ago, when Washington and California produced a surplus of poultry and its products. Finally it was necessary to turn to the large eastern consuming centers for markets—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia and a large number of New England cities.

Great changes have been made, too, in preparing eggs and poultry for market. In the beginning, a great deal of the poultry was dressed by the farmers. It is interesting to note that when Mr. Johnson first commenced to buy poultry, he shipped a barrel of farmer-dressed birds to a Minneapolis packer, and billed the shipment "Springs." The packer telephoned him, advising him that they had received "Hens." Mr. Johnson admitted that he didn't know the difference.

The bulk of the poultry was marketed in the fall, most of the farmers waiting until conditions forced them to sell for lack of housing facilities. After a few years of selling poultry alive, Mr. Johnson commenced dressing by what is known as the "hard-scald"

method, and only during the fall and early winter months. Chicago was the main outlet for hard-scalded poultry. In 1924 he changed to what is known as the "dry-picked" method of dressing. A few years later he adopted the "dry-scald" method and installed a scalding machine. This year (1935) he installed machinery for wax-dipping the birds after they had been put through a scalding machine. This machinery cost several thousand dollars and is the latest development in poultry dressing.

Until last year all the eggs were shipped in the shell. Now about twenty girls are employed in the egg-breaking department during April, May and June. These girls break the eggs, mix them by special machinery and place the whites and yolks in thirty-pound tin cans to be frozen solid before shipping. This year approximately one million pounds of frozen eggs were shipped to the eastern markets.

Breaking eggs left a large quantity of egg shells to be disposed of and realizing the feed value of mineral contained in the shells (a large percentage of calcium carbonate) experiments were conducted to produce a marketable product.

These experiments resulted favorably, Muna Shell was the name given to the product, muna being the Finnish name for egg.

The processing requires a sterilizing of the shell and at the same time a treatment that holds its nutritive value. Almost the entire production is sold locally.

In addition to the Cokato plant, buying stations are operated in nearby towns in Wright county. A fleet of trucks cover a radius of 50 miles, bringing in eggs and poultry for processing at the Cokato plant.

A branch plant is also owned in Willmar, Minnesota, where in addition to establishing a market for poultry and eggs, butter and ice cream are manufactured.

A carload of frozen eggs consists of 720 thirty-pound cans, a carload of shell eggs consists of 400 thirty-dozen cases, and a carload of dressed poultry, 20,000 pounds.

From this small beginning the business has developed to its present volume of one hundred carloads each of eggs and dressed poultry annually, with an average employment of fifty persons.

Flour Mills

There are only three mills in Wright county engaged in the manufacture of flour. They are located at Cokato, Howard Lake and Waverly.

The Cokato Mill and Elevator Co., A. K. Johnson, proprietor, has a daily capacity of 75 barrels. They do custom grinding, furnishing 57 pounds of flour to each one hundred weight of wheat. This line of their business covers a radius of 35 miles.

Mr. Johnson also does a merchandise business in flour, covering Wright and Meeker counties. He does a large volume of business in the grinding of feeds.

The yearly output of flour is approximately 60 carloads in addition to their volume of custom grinding. Eight men are employed by the company throughout the entire year.

The Howard Lake mill has a daily capacity of 60 barrels of flour and does custom grinding. It depends entirely on the local market for the distribution of its products.

G. A. Berkner and Son at Waverly operate a mill of 70 barrel capacity and operate truck lines in the delivery of its product to marketing points in Wright and adjacent counties. It also does custom grinding.

The Hanover Milling Company is one of the few mills operated in part by water power. They do custom grinding.

The Delano Granite Works

In 1916, Bert Gilmer was selling nursery stock to farmers in and near Wright County. A monument dealer induced him to take out his sales kit as a side line. He was successful, but was unable to collect his commissions and decided to become a dealer and conduct his business from his residence, but finding he could not compete with manufacturers, he opened a shop in a small building on Bridge street. Mr. Gilmer was not only the proprietor and salesman, but all other branches of the work fell on his shoulders. He excelled as a salesman and in order that he might increase his output he engaged a cutter and later a man for general work.

In 1925, Clarence Dunn, the present head of the art department, was employed as bookkeeper, stenographer, artist and cutter and changes took place in the sales force.

The continued increase in business required larger quarters and in 1928 the present plant and office were completed and it is now the largest retail manufacturing memorial concern in the northwest and the machinery and equipment is of the very best. When the process of sand blasting was applied to granite, the Delano plant was second in the midwest to use it and first of the retail manufacturing plants to install a saw for cutting up granite blocks, and one of the first, if not the first, to use carborundum in place of sand for engraving. The three blast system was developed under Mr. Gilmer's direction and it is the only plant so equipped at the present time. A carborundum saw, shape and color carving equipment have been installed the past year.

Superior workmanship due to modern equipment and an excellent sales force under the direction of Morton M. Newcomb has

resulted in a marked expansion in business. A larger volume of business has gone through this plant in the first six months of 1935 than any other plant of its size in the country. The Delano Granite Works transact business in twelve states and have a sales force of 200. Mr. Gilmer has acquired granite quarries in Wisconsin and at Morton, Sacred Heart and St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Wright County Bottling Works

Under the name, Cokato Bottling Works, temperance drinks have been bottled in that village for forty or more years.

In the earlier years only a small territory was supplied with the product and the business yielded a very small return and was at times operated at a loss. About 1912, the owners found themselves bankrupt. A receiver was appointed and at the sale, the creditors, Henry Sako and Peter Ylijarvi, became the owners and engaged William Nelson to manage the plant, and in 1914 Mr. Nelson bought the business and has continued to operate the same with a good measure of success. He has given his personal attention to the modernization of the plant which is housed in a building specially constructed as its permanent home.

The Wright County Bottling Works bottles thirteen different varieties of temperance drinks and a fruit nectar for home use. During the busy season of the year, five men are employed and the plant operates during the entire year. The territory supplied covers a radius of fifty miles.

Bee Supply Company

The Minnesota Bee Supply Company was established in 1896 on Nicollet Island, Minneapolis. John Doll and Son became owners of this plant about 1904 and operated at that location until 1908 when, deciding to expand their operations, they moved the plant to Buffalo, incorporated under present name and constructed suitable buildings. The plant burned in 1926 and the same year was rebuilt, entirely modernized and fully electrified. Every unit of machinery is operated by an individual motor. During the early operations of the plant, bee keepers supplies and berry boxes were the main products and the industry was largely a family affair. At present their expanded operations, in addition to those named, include basswood products, surgical splints, auto battery partitions, built up stock used by furniture factories, which with their bee keepers' supplies find their way into every state of the Union and it is not uncommon for them to make shipments to foreign countries. About 1916, S. F. Doll became manager. They carry on their pay roll, fifteen to twenty men during the entire year. The present officers of the company are the leading stockholders: S. F. Doll, president and E. H. Toerning, secretary.

The Eagle Printery

DELANO, MINNESOTA

The commercial department of the Eagle Printing Company has been developed from a very modest beginning when in the early nineties much modern machinery was added and its activities extended to a wide field. The plant is now fully equipped to handle a wide range of work and among its many patrons, are several railroad companies, as well as many Twin City commercial establishments.

C. J. Buckley is the president and manager, and has been identified with the firm since its incorporation in 1906.

Brunkow Pickling Company

DELANO, MINNESOTA

This plant was established by C. A. Brunkow, father of the present proprietor, H. E. Brunkow, in 1909. It has been for years an active going concern and has paid thousands of dollars to the farmers for cucumbers, used in preparing their product which consists of dill, sweet and sour pickles. The product of the plant finds a ready market from New York City to Helena, Montana, and as far south as St. Louis and Kansas City.

Mutual Insurance Companies

There are four mutual fire and lightning insurance companies doing an insurance business in Wright county. These companies save their policy holders a large sum of money annually in the amount paid for protection, as against the premiums required by the old line companies.

The Middleville company has 2,018 policies in force with a coverage of \$8,197,243, and writes policies in five counties, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Stearns and Meeker counties. John Zech is the secretary.

The Stockholm company has 1,273 policies in force, its coverage is \$5,353,969, and writes policies in Wright, Meeker and McLeod counties. A. W. Munson is secretary.

The Buffalo company has 621 policies in force, with a coverage of \$2,523,200. J. J. Erickson is secretary. Its business is confined to Wright county.

The Cokato Finnish company has 534 policies in force, coverage of \$2,159,638. It does business in Meeker and Wright counties. William Onkka is secretary.

Chick Hatcheries

There are a dozen or more chick hatcheries in Wright county, and among those of greatest capacity is the Lakeview Hatchery at Buffalo. It was established in 1925, at Pelican Lake by the present proprietor, William Niesen, a native son of Wright county, having been born in the town of Frankfort, December 5, 1899. Mr. Niesen moved the hatchery to Buffalo village in 1929, and purchased the building in which it is now housed.

The Lakeview Hatchery does custom hatching, and has a 40,000 egg capacity. Its chicks are personally blood tested and state accredited.

Mr. Niesen features white leghorns, white minorcas, white rock and white Wyandottes. The business is largely confined to Wright county and has steadily increased in volume. Mr. Niesen markets 100,000 chicks annually. He secures his eggs from 25 flocks of pure bred fowls. The hatchery is prepared to supply its customers with poultry equipment and remedies.



Rank In Agriculture

Wright county has attained a very high rank among the agricultural counties of the state, as evidenced by competitive prizes won for its agricultural exhibits at the state fair. Wright county made its first entry at the fair in 1905, with J. W. Beckman as its promoter. In 1929, Paul Eddy of Howard Lake, had charge of the exhibit and gained first prize among the central counties of the state extending from east to west across the state and comprising about twenty counties. He continued in charge of the Wright county exhibits at the state fair and in 1930, 1931 and 1932 secured the sweepstakes prize over all county entrants.

In early years it was believed that the climate of Minnesota would not permit the successful raising of corn in Wright county. The spread of wild oats, an extremely noxious weed, promoted the raising of corn in large acreages. The farmers met with only partial success. J. W. Beckman and John Henderson of Cokato were pioneers in the experimentation of various types of corn that would withstand climatic conditions in Wright county.

The State Experiment Farm had bred a variety known as Minnesota 13, and largely through the efforts of Henderson and Beckman, this variety came to be grown in great quantities throughout Wright county. In later years other varieties have proven successful, among which are rustlers and white cap yellow dent. Wright county owes a debt of gratitude to John Henderson, the Cokato seed man. He owns a fertile farm of 120 acres and makes a specialty of raising seed corn and certified seed grains recommended by the state

experiment farm, especially rust resisting varieties. The seed is marketed in Wright and other counties of the state, and Mr. Henderson has made shipments to Wisconsin, North Dakota and numerous other states in the same latitude and through the state experiment station, seed of his growing has found its way to Servia and Russia.

Purity Dairy and Creamery Co.



Present home of Purity Dairy and Creamery Company, Buffalo, Minnesota, the largest independently owned creamery in Wright county. Established 1929. Present proprietors: John F. Bohlman and Peter S. Fishbach.

The building was erected in 1902 by the then postmaster, F. B. Lamson and others, to serve as a home for the post office. Its location is believed to have been the main factor in establishing the present business center. The choice of the location was bitterly opposed by those interested in a Bacon street location.

*Churches, Schools
and Philanthropy*



ST PETER CHURCH

Delano, Minnesota

Architecture: Neo Classic.

Interior architecture, strictly Roman Classic with all ornamentation in Renaissance.

Dedicated for Divine Service, Sunday, November 9, 1913, by Bishop J. J. Lawler of St. Paul.

The Catholic Church

Many years before Minnesota became a state or territory, Catholic monarchs had nominal sway over Wright county for centuries, under Spanish and French domination. March, 1881, Spain ceded the land west of the Mississippi river to France. March, 1804, Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte ceded her possessions in this country to the United States.

Edmund Brisette, a Catholic of education, established himself within the limits of Wright county at the west end of Lake Pulaski. He and his companions cut the first road in Wright county, through the woods from Lake Harriet, Hennepin county. It was not until 1855 when the first Catholics commenced to arrive in Wright county. They were mostly of German and French descent. Father Francis K. Pierz, the famous missionary of Stearns county, visited a band of Indians living in this county at a place called Fountain Lake, five miles west of Delano.

Regular visits to Catholic settlers were made by the Benedictine Fathers from St. Paul, and later from St. John's College, Collegeville, Stearns county. From 1886 on Catholics came with ever increasing numbers, attracted by the rich soil and took up homesteads.

German Catholics settled mostly near the Crow river at St. Michael and Delano, while a smaller number went to Buffalo and Waverly. French Catholics took up farming in the townships of Marysville and Chatham. Polish Catholics settled in Franklin and Woodland townships. The Irish and English speaking Catholics had no particular choice where they settled and scattered over the county wherever they thought the soil was good.

The Rev. Mathias Sava in Wedge's History of Wright County, published some twenty years ago, tells an interesting incident of that great and beloved Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul:

"A very interesting incident of early Catholic days is related by Archbishop Ireland, then a common missionary, Father Ireland. He happened to be on the road from Waverly Mills to Watertown and got lost on cross paths and trails of the Big Woods country. Going on and really not knowing where, he began to feel rather perplexed and stood still in the midst of a cool, shady wood. Wiping his brows and trying to find his bearings, he thought he heard the tune of a church song. He listens and listens, not daring to breathe, so as not to lose the strain of the distant sweet sounds. Why, are angels singing psalms and canticles of praise in the deep of Minnesota forests? It comes from the air, through the thickets; it fills the woods, it is real French church psalmody, well known to him from his years of study in France. Music never sounded sweeter to his ears, it never magnetized him more. Eagerly he steps through the woods, led by the angelic sounds, and soon stands before a newly erected church. Wondering in joyful anticipation he listens at the

church door. Yes, there was a Catholic congregation gathered together without a priest, praying and singing psalms. It was the Feast of Corpus Christi in 1866, and the French Catholics near the present Delano celebrated it like in the old country in Elsatia and Bavaria. The archbishop enters, a surprise to the congregation, stays with them for a while, preaches to them and conducts the services to the end."

Organized Catholic parishes, flourishing and prosperous, with resident priests, are today as follows: Albertville, Otsego township; Annandale, Corinna township; Buffalo, Buffalo township; Delano, Franklin township, two churches and two priests; Maple Lake, Maple Lake township; Monticello, Monticello township; St. Michael, Frankfort township; Waverly, on line of Woodland and Marysville townships; Clearwater, Clearwater township. Catholic parishes belong to the jurisdiction of Most Reverend John G. Murray, Archbishop of the diocese of St. Paul, Minn.

Catholics in Wright county have parochial schools in Albertville, St. Michael, Delano and Waverly.

Social organizations within the parish is a means for mutual help and benefit. In every parish there are some strictly church societies organized for spiritual benefit to its members and also for promoting work for the benefit of the local church. Besides these there are branches of Catholic social and mutual insurance societies, among which are the Knights of Columbus, Central Verein, Order of Foresters, as well as units of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

In politics the Catholics are found in all the political parties as they are perfectly at liberty to choose for themselves according to their own conscience and liking.

The Church of St. Michael is the mother church of all the Catholic parishes in Wright county. Rev. Anthony Miks came to the St. Michael parish in May, 1904, where he has continued ever since, and is the dean in this locality.

Rev. Father F. C. O'Brien lacks but a few weeks in point of continuous service of being dean in his locality, coming to Maple Lake in July, 1904. Under his pastorate a fine new church has been built. In the building of this fine structure, Senator James E. Madigan was most helpful to Father O'Brien, and on the occasion of the funeral of this lamented citizen, which was attended by hundreds of friends from all parts of the county and state, Father O'Brien spoke most eloquently of his splendid citizenship and of his service to the church of which he was a devout member.

The present church at Monticello, St. Henry's, was erected in 1913, under the direction of Rev. Thomas Minogue. Previous to that services were conducted in the edifice now used by the Church of the Brethren.

The Mission Church Through Half A Century

"It has been the grace of God that has been, and is yet, the sustaining power in the history of the congregation."—Rev. John Elmen, "Minnesskrift."

Seed Time

The Swedish Christian Mission Church of Buffalo is a product of the great immigrant waves which inundated the western prairies during the latter half of the nineteenth century. As early as 1881, a few of these Scandinavian pioneers were meeting in each others homes on Sunday afternoons to worship. As the shadows lengthened during the Sabbath afternoons, these devout settlers knelt and worshipped God in the fashion they had learned in the great revivals which had started in Jonkoping.

In 1885, Buffalo constructed a new school building, and sold the old building, which stood on the site of the present church, to John Peterson, Olof Peterson, Andrew Anderson, and Nels Forsen. These men with eight others, formed the nucleus of the present church.

Among the itinerant clergymen who visited the new church were Rev. Bryngelson, Rev. Stening, and Rev. Isakson. Under the guidance of Rev. Isakson, the congregation was organized in 1855—fifty years ago. The church was incorporated under Minnesota statute, Jan. 17, 1886, the following men signing the historic document: Ole Peterson, John Peterson, Nels Forsen, Per Engstrom, and Andrew W. Johnson. Of these only one is living: Mr. Forsen, of Foley, Minn.

At the annual meeting of 1887, the following men were chosen to hold offices: chairman, F. O. Sjogren; vice-chairman, P. Olson-Lind; secretary, O. Olson-Lind; deacons, O. Peterson, O. Olson-Lind, and P. Engstrom; trustees, O. Peterson, Per Larson, and A. Anderson.

Six lots were purchased by the young congregation in January, 1889. Of these, one was reserved for the use of the pastor, Rev. Isakson. With characteristic concern, the church decided to buy wood for the parsonage, "to lighten the burden of building for their pastor."

On Feb. 9, 1889, the following committee met to discuss the erection of a new church: Rev. Isakson, P. Larson, Christ Meyer, Ola Peterson, A. Anderson, Jan Peterson. A momentous decision was made to proceed with the building, and 76,000 bricks were purchased for the building from a Mr. Zimmerman. With an acquired Yankee shrewdness, the committee promised to pay for only 60,000 bricks, until "brickens akthet," (the quality of the bricks) could be demonstrated. With commendable foresight, Rev.

Isakson and the great Rev. Skogsberg quietly made the plans for the new church two feet higher, to allow for a possible gallery.

So eagerly was the work carried on, that the bricks were used before they had sufficiently cooled, and workmen burned their hands! Since the problem of buying windows had taxed the funds of the little group to the breaking point, Mr. John Peterson tells of coming home and taking a small amount of money which he had saved to buy the children shoes. When Mrs. Peterson remonstrated, he replied, "Shoes or no shoes, this is something more important than shoes; we have to get the money." It was this indomitable spirit that makes the present church a symbol of a triumphant survival on American soil.

The Sunday school was first formed with four parts, one meeting northwest of town (Chatham and vicinity), one southeast (Marysville district), one northeast, and one east of town. All would gather in church on periodic Sundays, and the collective festival during Christmas was one of the outstanding events of the church calendar.

The Sunday school superintendents have been F. O. Sjogren, 1887-1888; Peter Bergman, 1889-1914; John S. Johnson, 1915-1916; Peter Bergman again, 1917-1920; and August Peterson since that date. To Peter Bergman and August Peterson go the plaudits of the entire church for their long and effective service.

In addition to the Sunday school, classes were held in the Swedish language for many years. Meeting for the first time on April 30, 1887, together with the Augustana group, school for language study was an annual event of four to six weeks. On this committee were P. Larson, Andrew Anderson, and John Noreen. Among the early teachers were Otto Olson, J. P. Nelson, Sofia Peterson, and several North Park students. When Rev. N. I. Nelson was pastor he personally conducted classes which met in the local school building.

The Ladies Aid met for the first time at the home of Mrs. Peter Bergman April 11, 1895, but it was not officially organized until Sept. 29, 1898, at a meeting in the home of Mrs. Andrew Bergquist. Mrs. Minnie Bergman was elected chairman of this society. Still living (of the charter members) are Mrs. Bergman, Mrs. Andrew Bergquist, Mrs. Stromberg and Mrs. Rundquist.

The Young Peoples Society has no recorded history before April 13, 1896, when they requested that the church grant them permission to hold a social event. Pioneering for needed reform, it was the Young Peoples Society which had electric light put in the church and the pastorate. Periodically they have given large sums of money to the church, and within recent years contributed the linoleum flooring in the church proper.

The choir was organized in 1891 under the direction of O. H. Olson, who served until Feb. 9, 1924. At that time, John A. Berg took up the baton, and under his guidance the musical activities have grown with the church.

The pastor during the early years was Rev. Isakson, a two-fisted parson of the old school. Standing over six feet tall in his stockings, he was possessed of unusual strength and never hesitated to use it when that solution seemed the most effective. The



REV. K. A. ISAKSON

story is told of how he often strode into local saloons, forcefully evicted the more or less inebriated patrons who had left their horses freezing outside, and sent them home. With singular appropriateness, he preached his last sermon on earth while visiting the Buffalo church in the fall of 1931.

The church had reluctantly accepted Rev. Isakson's resignation on Feb. 1, 1904. That year the church built the present parsonage, and completed it by the time the new pastor's family arrived from Seattle, Wash. Rev. C. F. Sandstrom began his ministry here in 1905, and served faithfully until 1907. Following him was Rev. Palmberg, who served until June, 1911. During his ministry the altar and northeast side room were built, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the church was celebrated.

Twenty-five years were used for seed time, and during that time the veterans of our church work had learned as much as Balzac who said that life was neither as glad nor as sorrowful as it seemed. The late Victorian period was a thing of the past; horse-hair sofas, bustles, and parlor organs became substance for thin dreams among

old men, and smug underlings wondered vaguely about them. The Silver Jubilee in 1910 marked the end of an epoch in the Swedish Mission church.

On Sept. 14, 1911, Rev. Isaac Nelson, who is now elder in the church, became pastor, and served the church with much fruitful work until July 29, 1916, when he left. The temporary vacancy was filled by Erik Dahlhelm, who preached here until the advent of Rev. C. V. Anderson in May, 1917.

During Rev. C. V. Anderson's pastorate the World War turned the world into an armed camp. In the hysteria which paralyzed calm thought, forty-two of our young men entered the service.

The Ebenezer Old People's Home was built in 1918, on the C. E. Oakley lot. Church work so increased that there were 180 members when Rev. C. V. Anderson left for his new charge in West Duluth, January, 1923.

On April 2, 1923, Rev. Andrew Anderson came from Grand Rapids, Michigan. During his pastorate here the gallery and heating system were built, it was decided to have periodic English services, and the congregation prospered and grew strong. Reluctantly the church accepted Rev. Anderson's resignation in the fall of 1926, and he left to become pastor at Muskegon, Michigan.

Rev. John Elmen, the incumbent pastor, took up his duties in October, 1926. During his ministry two new rooms, a kitchen and a chapel have been built. A new branch of the church, the Brotherhood Society, has also been added.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Elder, Rev. Isaak Nelson; chairman, John L. Burkland; vice-chairman, John A. Berg; secretary, Fred Bjork; vice-secretary, Andrew Rundquist; Sunday school superintendent, August Peterson; vice Sunday school superintendent, Edwin Holmquist; trustees: Carl Eng, Axel Carlson, J. Peterson, Morris Peterson, and Henry Johnson.

The deacons are Alex Peterson, Nils Bergquist, Erik Dahlstrom, Axel B. Tarning, and John Noreen. The deaconesses are Mrs. Gustaf Nelson, Mrs. J. Peterson, and Mrs. John Elmen.

The ushers are Vernon Noreen, Harold Peterson, Harold Thompson, and Albin Eng. The choir director is John A. Berg. Ruth Elmen is organist and Doris Swanson is pianist. In the Ladies Aid Tabitha, Mrs. August Peterson is chairman, Mrs. Hjalmar Nordberg is vice chairman, Mrs. Oscar Peterson is treasurer, and Mrs. Fred Bjork is secretary. In the Young People's Society, Elsie Noreen is chairman, Dr. Waldo Anderson is vice chairman, Eldora Rundquist is secretary, Bernice Peterson is vice secretary, and Alden Seashore is treasurer.

Dr. Waldo Anderson is president of the Brotherhood, Fred Wester is vice president, Edwin Holmquist is secretary, Harold Peterson is vice secretary, and Carl Nordberg is treasurer.

The nights of fifty years have swept over the church. During that time it has prospered and waxed fat, because it has fed on Christianity, which is a strong-crusted bread of life. With banners still unfurled, it strides confidently into the second fifty years.

Cokato Mission Church

(INDEPENDENT)

The church was organized in the fall of 1911 with the following charter members: E. N. Dahlgren and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Erickson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fristedt, C. A. Hultgren and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Magnus Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. John Oslund, P. A. Schilt and wife, Mrs. Bengt Johnson and Mrs. Alfred Moberg, nee Huldah Anderson.

The church was incorporated in 1912. The services were held for several years in the abandoned Methodist church, which building and site were purchased by the society and the church home was erected and opened for services September 15, 1916. The first pastor was Rev. L. P. Turnquist, during whose pastorate the church was erected. The church at present has a membership of 67, and there are 117 enrolled in the Sunday school. The present pastor is Rev. F. D. Eckblad.

Cokato Baptist Church

Prepared by Rev. R. E. Omark

Among the humble folk that challenge the wilderness of western Wright county in the sixties of the nineteenth century were to be found many a son and daughter of Sweden. A love of adventure, a willingness to grapple with the primeval forest, a longing for a fuller liberty than the mother country afforded, and an assurance of improving their lot, were the motives of their coming to this distant region.

In the lives of these early settlers religion was no minor factor. Their heartfelt longing was to realize that degree of liberty in religion that had been denied them in a state-church ridden land. Under such conditions one can well imagine what was nearest the hearts of that little company of men and women as they met that eleventh day of June, 1871, above the old hardware store in the little village of Cokato, to discuss the advisability of organizing a church after the New Testament teaching.

Thus was organized a church based upon the principle of complete separation of church and state, the conviction that the Bible was the sole and sufficient guide in religious life and practice, and a sense of supreme loyalty to Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God.

This little company consisted of Olof Hedlund, Olof Hedin, and Anne Hedin, Per Anderson and Karin Anderson, all being Baptists from Sweden; Olof Holmberg and Ingi Holmberg, Nils Peterson and Mary Peterson, who came to a like faith in this country. Rev.

Okerson, Rev. Emory Gale and Rev. Dahlquist assisted at the organizing of the church.

A small beginning, but significant, for down through the sixty-four years and over, there has been a continuation of the work thus begun, which under God has been the means of proclaiming the message of redemption to sin-sick souls.

In the course of its history there have been some 600 persons who have been members of the church. Fourteen different pastors have served the church. The present pastor is Rev. R. E. Omark, whose pastorate began in 1929.

Honorable mention is due Rev. O. S. Lindberg, who served the church for a period of thirteen years, coming the first time to the church in 1873. It is a matter of unique distinction that he organized in the church here the first Sunday school (1874) in the Cokato community. Among the Sunday school superintendents worthy of mention is N. F. Johnson, who served in that capacity for some 28 years.

Other organizations within the church which have contributed largely to the success of the church are the Ladies Aid, the Baptist Young People's Union and the Philathea Class.

This church, never large in numbers, but strong in faith, has been marked with a deep missionary interest. Six young men have gone out from the church to serve the Christian ministry, and this stream of sons who are sent out still continues as an evidence of the missionary spirit.



Early German Lutheran Churches

Turning our eyes back into the early history of Wright county we find that many emigrants from Eastern states and direct from Germany looked upon the splendid forests and fertile lands of the Mississippi valley and the Crow river valley and decided to make their permanent homes in this fine farming community. Among the early settlers of the Lutheran faith we find many of them around Hanover, Rockford and Pelican Lake. As early as 1862 Lutheran pastors took care of the religious needs of these early day pioneers. Pastors G. Fachtman and Emmel were among the pioneer missionaries to organize congregations in Wright County. By their persevering efforts they organized congregations at Hanover, Delano, Pelican Lake, Buffalo, Howard Lake, Montrose and Crawford Lake. Later there were congregations organized at Monticello, Corinna, Silver Creek, Maple Lake, and at several other points similar congregations were started. In the beginning the German language was used but as the newer generations grew up, this changed to the English, and today the English language is used in the greater number and is the predominating language.

Today there are large parishes which were organized by these pioneers in the following communities: Delano, Howard Lake, Buffalo, Crawford Lake, Pelican Lake and Hanover. Smaller parishes are located at Monticello, Montrose, Corinna, Silver Creek and Maple Lake.

Evangelical Free Church

There are churches of this denomination in Annandale, Buffalo, and Albion. The strongest congregation of this denomination is located in the town of Albion. The church was organized April 6, 1882, but previous to its organization there was an organized Sunday school. A church edifice was erected in 1886, which was rebuilt in 1902, and a parsonage was built in 1912.

The first resident pastor was Rev. Oscar Kallberg, whose pastorate lasted from 1908 to 1911. The present pastor is Rev. Paul Meyer, born at Buffalo, May 21, 1896. He is a graduate of the Free Church Bible Institute and the Moody Bible Institute at Chicago, Illinois.

The Swedish Lutheran Churches In Wright County

Prepared by Bernard A. Bonstrom

Those sturdy sons and daughters of Sweden, who settled in Wright county during and immediately after the Civil War, carried with them meager earthly possessions. They did bring with them a Bible, a "Psalmbook," a copy of Luther's smaller catechism and in a few cases a "Postilla" (Book of Devotion). They had a strong, healthy body and therein dwelt a soul-life into which had been inculcated the fundamental tenets of Christian doctrine as taught by the Lutheran church, and in that soul-life was implanted and well rooted firm convictions as to moral standards and courage to establish and maintain those standards. Accordingly we find the pioneer Swedish settler had scarcely fitted together the logs for his home, before he began to plan for a place wherein he could worship.

The earliest Swedish Lutheran church organizations were at Stockholm (Mooers Prairie) and Buffalo.

Stockholm

In the spring of 1862, three Swedish families settled in Mooers Prairie. During the next few years a gradual influx from Watertown, Carver and some immigrants from Sweden increased the number. At the end of the Civil War there was a sizable settlement. On Sundays they would gather at some home for worship and Pehr

Moody would bring his "Postilla" and read a selection. Hallsten Myhrman would lead the singing of hymns from the "Psalmbook" and all present join their voices whether they could sing or not. These gatherings were typical of the worship among the Swedish settlers and led to the establishment of the Swedish Lutheran church in this county.

By 1866, the settlement had grown, and it became too inconvenient to worship so informally. Rev. John S. Nilson from Watertown and Rev. Peter Carlson from Carver met with the settlers on July 18, 1866. They unanimously decided to organize a church. The charter members were: Pehr Johnson Moody, Hallsten Myhrman, Hendrick P. Nygard, A. P. Johnson, Andrew Swanberg, Anders Peterson, Andrew S. Bollman, John Brown, E. S. Soderstrom, John Moody, John Forsberg, Johannes Swenson, Hensrick Mattson, Erick E. Rundquist, Bengt N. Beckstrom, Jon H. Oslund, Hans Erickson, N. J. Mattson, John S. Rustad, Anders Olson, Ole S. Hauge, Pehr Hallstenson, Jons Nelson, Nels Pehrson, O. O. Klingenberg and Andrew Johnson. Including women and children, there were 125.

At a meeting held August 11, 1866, the forty acres which still is the site of the church and parsonage, was purchased. The first parsonage built in 1870 came to be used as a "meeting house." It was sold in 1875 and the first church built 1876. This church building was enlarged and beautified in 1889, and is the church in which the congregation now worships. A parsonage built in 1891, was destroyed by fire and replaced in 1933 by the present manse.

Due to the increase in population, the constructive leadership of the pastors and the loyal support of the members, the church grew rapidly and soon became, and is one of the largest and most influential of its denomination in the state.

Its Sunday school, parochial school and school for the confirmands provide Christian education for the youth.

Seven pastors have served this church, and from its membership, nine pastors and one missionary to China, Miss Eckstrand, have been ordained.

Buffalo

Lutheran church work among the Swedish settlers at Buffalo began at the same time and in very much the same manner as at Mooers Prairie. In 1865, Erick J. Moody (a Civil War veteran) undertook to interest the settlers in the organization of a church. It is said that his step-daughter, Mary Moody, and Mrs. John Carlson walked to Watertown and invited Rev. John S. Nilson to come to the settlement. In the latter part of October, 1866, Rev. Nilson met with the settlers at the home of Swan Erickson in Section 12, Marysville township, and the "Carlslund Swedish Lutheran church was organized. There were sixteen charter members, among whom were Erick J. Moody, John Carlson, Mary Moody, Cornelius Anderson, Nybon Johnson, Swan Erickson, L. C. Ilstrup, Nels Bengtson, John Erickson, John Johnson.

The following year a tract of ground in the northeast corner of Section seven in northwest Rockford town was purchased and a

log church erected. This church was razed and a new one built on the same site despite the fact that the citizens of the village of Buffalo offered to furnish a site immediately adjoining the present Fransen Memorial Park and the larger part of the cost of building a church. This lack of foresight has impeded the growth of the church. The Soo railroad was built through Buffalo the same year and the village prospered. It became apparent that services must be held there, and so for a while locations were rented and finally about 1900 the church in the village was built, on the lots where in 1897 a parsonage had been erected. It was enlarged in 1924 and is now the sanctuary where all the services are held. Ten pastors have served this church.

Notwithstanding difficulties, a relatively large membership has been maintained and it seems that there are brighter days ahead, inasmuch as the zone of influence has been widened with the passing of the bilingual period.

Cokato

Construction of the Great Northern railroad through Cokato brought a number of settlers to the village and to the adjoining townships. These settlers were enterprising, and while the Mooers



LUTHERAN CHURCH

Cokato, Minnesota

Rev. Paul Andreen, Pastor

Prairie church sought to serve them in a religious way, they felt they were able "to stand on their own feet," an admirable trait, for which the Cokato people have ever since been noted. Accordingly on January 7, 1870, Rev. J. G. Lagerstrom of the Mooers Prairie

church, was called as chairman of a meeting held at Nels Pehrson's house. The minutes disclose that some opposition was cleared away and an organization effected. Charter members were: C. Gustafson, J. W. Hammarlund, Per Olson, O. J. Nygren, John Beckstrom, A. Lindstrom, L. Grek, E. J. Miller, M. Swanberg, N. Person, P. Johnson, J. Barbo, Halsten Erickson, J. Carlblom, Aug. Johnson, Lars Anderson, A. Johnson, Peter Nelson, P. Olson, A. Swedberg, A. Olson, E. Larson, O. Westerberg, Lars Johnson, Erick Johnson, P. Haggberg, C. Lundberg, J. M. Johnson, A. Peterson, Isak Isakson, Halsten Johnson, John Syverson.

At a meeting held March 4, 1870, a building program was decided upon, and \$314.50 in cash subscribed towards the building of a church. It was built on the northeast corner of what is now Peterson Park, was removed to Outlot Five in Lee's Addition and enlarged in 1886. This structure was sold in 1908, and the present church erected. Enlarged and extensively improved in 1924, it is now one of the finest Lutheran sanctuaries in the county.

Three parsonages have been built, respectively in 1874, 1882 and 1925, when the present commodious manse was constructed.

From its earliest history the church has been noted for its interest in and support of Christian education from the Sunday school to the denominational college, as well as for its contributions to missions and benevolences.

The membership has steadily increased and is now about the same as in the Stockholm church.

North Crow River

On March 19, 1870, Rev. J. G. Lagerstrom presided at a meeting of settlers in the north part of Cokato Town and the Lutheran church at Crow River was organized. Among the charter members were: Andrew Peterson, Gust Peterson, Johannes Pearson, C. M. Munson, C. Johnson, Gus Sundwall, Mrs. Olof Dahlgren, Olaus Sundblad, John Morris, Carl Sundberg, Jons Asp, C. J. Anderson, Olof Hanson, Olof Palmquist, Andrew Carlen, Jonas Johnson.

Forty acres were purchased in Section 5, Cokato Town and on this ground three different churches, respectively in 1870, 1881 and 1903, have been built. Two parsonages have also been erected, the present one having been built in 1895.

It was for many years served by the same minister as the Cokato church, but has had its own pastor since 1893. Those of its members, who reside north of the Crow River, organized an annex under the name of the French Lake Lutheran church in 1898. They have also built a church which is located in Section 20 in French Lake town.

The Crow River congregation has enjoyed a consistent growth.

Two pastors and one missionary to China, Miss Minnie Tack, have been ordained from its membership.

Other Churches

In 1873, Rev. John S. Nilson moved from Watertown to Marysville town and that year organized the Swedesburg Lutheran church in that town. The church is located in Section 16-119-26. He later organized churches in Albion, Middleville, Victor towns and in Annandale village.

At Silver Creek and at Monticello, churches were organized respectively in 1890 and 1893 by Rev. P. A. Wenner.

The status of the Swedish Lutheran churches of the county appears approximately as follows:

Name	Date Organized	Member- ship	Value of Property
Stockholm	1866	700	\$39,000
Buffalo	1866	250	13,000
Cokato	1870	700	56,620
North Crow River	1870	350	20,000
Swedesburg (Marysville)	1873	75	5,000
Nylunda (Victor)	1876	50	3,000
Hermon (Albion-Middleville)	1881	105	5,000
Annandale	1886	91	4,000
Silver Creek	1890	58	2,000
Monticello	1893	4	1,000
French Lake	1898	144	6,000

In general the problems have been quite similar, the conditions with regard to sparsity or density as well as differences in nationality of population have varied. In and around Cokato the settlers were practically all Scandinavian, while at Buffalo a great many nationalities were represented. The language question is now practically solved, the Swedish having almost disappeared from the church service.

Thus have the three generations carried on and kept the faith.

To continue and to extend the work of the church now that its horizon has been widened, in the same steadfast faith, with the same firmness of conviction to uphold the right and an adamant courage to defeat the wrong, as had the pioneers, that is the challenge of the old order to the new deal.

"Now rest, ye pilgrim host,
Look back upon your way,
The mountains climbed, the torrents crossed,
Through this victorious height,
How fair the past appears,
God's grace and glory shining bright,
On all the bygone years."

Finnish Lutheran

Prepared by Vernon G. Barberg

The first religious services were held in Adam Ongamo's home, Section 18, Cokato township in 1868. The Finnish Apostolic Lutheran congregation of Cokato was organized in 1872 and incorporated in 1894. The first church was built in 1876 and later was enlarged and in 1913 gave place to the present brick church. The French Lake church of this same congregation was built in 1887, and later enlarged and improved.

Isak Barberg performed the duties as their first minister until his death in 1883. He was succeeded by Caleb Wuollet, who served for 20 years until his death.

January 3, 1892, the Cokato, French Lake, Albion American Finnish Evangelical Lutheran organization was formed and incorporated March 12, 1912. The first minister to serve this congregation was William Williamson.

A new church was erected in French Lake to replace the earlier structure and was dedicated May 23, 1926.

The corporation of 1912, as a member of the Minnesota Conference of the Finnish Lutheran churches of America, was instrumental in 1931 in establishing the Bethany Old Folks Home in Cokato village.

Another congregation known as the National Finnish Evangelical Lutheran church of Cokato, French Lake and Albion, was organized June 24, 1904, and incorporated May 25, 1905. Later a small church was erected at French Lake.

Presbyterian

Presbyterian churches in Wright county have been confined to Buffalo, Rockford, Waverly and Howard Lake, which includes what is known as Sylvan church.

The Buffalo church was organized December 10, 1875, with the following members: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. John Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cutts, Ruth Oakley and John Dodd.

A Sunday school had been previously organized. The advance effort of Reverends D. C. Lyon and Israel Faries created a desire for a church home which resulted in the erection of a church (1877) in its present location. A lecture room was added in 1892.

The first resident pastor was Rev. J. M. Dickey. Other ministers followed with short terms of service. In 1909 the present manse was purchased.

In 1889 Rev. Noyes became pastor and remained for seven years and two years later Rev. J. H. Sellie became pastor and served from 1898 to June 1, 1920. The church grew and prospered under his ministry. He was greatly beloved by his congregation. Buffalo was his first pastorate and it is doubtful if any Wright county pastor ever exerted a deeper influence in a community which he so faithfully served for a period of twenty-two years.

Rev. L. L. Smythe succeeded Rev. Sellie and remained as pastor from October 1, 1920, until March 1, 1925, and during his pastorate the church building was remodeled and enlarged. The financial campaign to meet the expense was directed by Dr. F. H. Divine of Brooklyn, New York. The architect was C. J. Bard of Minneapolis. The cost of the improvements made was in excess of \$20,000. The building was dedicated January 6, 1924.

The present membership of the church is 217. The officers are: Pastor, Rev. R. P. Nelson; elders, John Noel, R. O. Wilkins, Delbert Hopkins, Thomas G. Waters and Algert L. Peterson; trustees, Dr. M. F. Lowe, F. G. Courier, Henry Engels, Mat Kohler and W. D. Oakley.

The Presbyterian church at Rockford was organized August 22, 1863, and their first pastor was Rev. J. H. Hunter. During his period of service, the present church edifice was erected, an exact counterpart of the church in his English home across the seas. It is notable for its architecture and is a point of interest to tourists who pass through the little village which in the early years was quite a manufacturing center. The church continues to hold regular services under the guidance of Rev. Roberts who resides in Buffalo.



The Methodist Episcopal Church

From the time when Wright county was organized down to the present day the Methodist church has been and is a strong factor in the religious and social life of many communities in this county. Its influence has been felt in every struggle for temperance. From the first it has championed the cause of prohibition. It was a strong factor in the fight for county option, for without its aid county option would not have been successful in this county. It has always been and is now a friend of education and its boys and girls are found in the colleges and universities of the country. It is not so large a unit as some denominations in the county, but it is aggressive and useful in its fight for good citizenship.

The first Methodist church was built in Monticello in 1858, and has been in successful operation for more than three-quarters of a century. This denomination has churches in Clearwater, Monticello, Otsego, Lily Pond, Buffalo, Annandale, Howard Lake and Delano. At present it has no settled pastor at the county seat, that church

being supplied by Rev. James Standring, pastor of the M. E. church at Monticello and others. The other towns which have no settled supply are Otsego, being served from Elk River and Montrose from Howard Lake.

Congregationalism

For more than seventy-five years, the Congregational church was a forceful organization in Monticello and Clearwater. These two old churches are now without a supply. In Monticello, the Congregational church people worship with their Methodist brethren. The same is true of Clearwater. The church at Hasty is supplied by the Methodist pastor of Clearwater. In the early days the Congregational people organized a church at Cokato, which passed out of existence many years ago. Among Congregational pastors was Rev. Henry Holmes, who presided over the church in Monticello for ten continuous years. Mr. Holmes was elected a member of the legislature while pastor of that church. He was an eloquent and forceful speaker.

Lumber Jack Sky Pilot

HIGGINS, REV. FRANK E., the "Lumber Jack Sky Pilot," is deserving of mention in a history of Wright county. His first pastorate was at Annandale where he was a minister of the Methodist church in the early nineties. He had an appealing personality and greatly endeared himself to the young men of that growing village. He later established himself at Bemidji, Minnesota, where during his pastorate, he constructed the Presbyterian church. It was in the wild and woolly days when Bemidji was the center of lumbering that he began his missionary work in the lumber camps of northern Minnesota. He had many colorful experiences and engaged in lecturing through the east where he achieved prominence. He was featured in magazines and newspaper articles and became a national character.

Early Day Preacher

One of the most famous preachers in Wright county in ye olden days was Abiel H. Abbott of the famed New England family of that name. He was of the same ancestry as J. S. C. Abbott, the author, Ezra Abbott, the well-known Biblical Scholar, Jacob, Benjamin and J. B. Abbott, lawyers and writers, and Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York, Abbott L. Lowell, president of Harvard University, ex-President U. S. Grant and Oliver Ellsworth, the third Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

He joined the Minnesota Methodist conference in 1856 and his second parish was at Otsego, Wright county, and later he was stationed at Howard Lake, Clearwater, Delano and Rockford. He was a forceful, earnest and eloquent preacher. Speaking without notes, his religious work was marked with great success. He was especially noted for the number of churches he organized and caused to be built and the conversions attending his revival services.

The first religious services at Buffalo and many other points were held by him while connected with the Otsego parish. He walked and made many miles in his work to attend the sick and dying.

Rev. Abbott in the later years of his life established his home at Rockford and here he was summoned to his final home, March 21, 1904, leaving four children and a wife to mourn his departure. His children achieved a marked success in life thus emphasizing the adage—"Blood will tell."

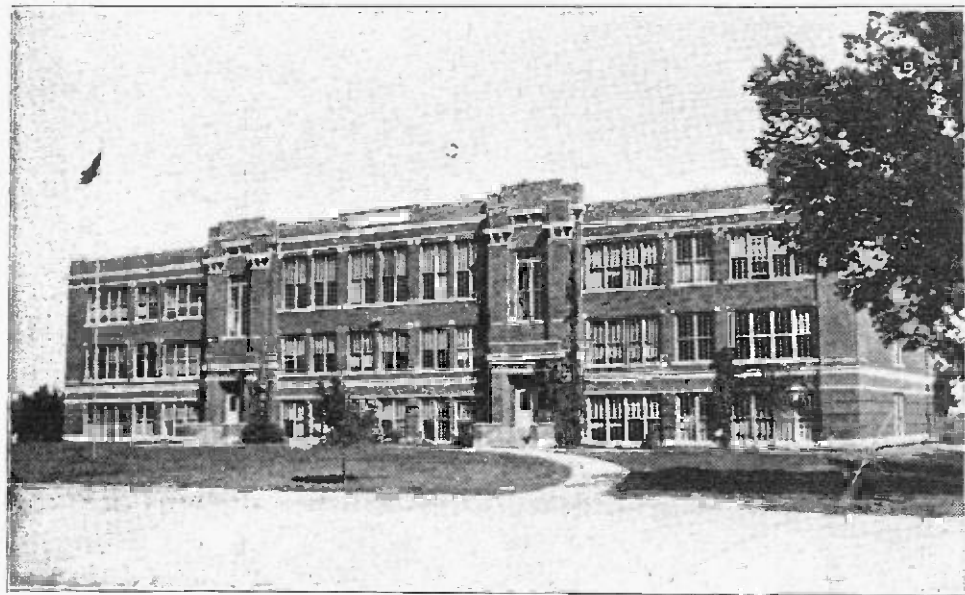


High Schools

The educational facilities of Wright county rank with the foremost in the state. Nine accredited high schools are located in the county at Annandale, Buffalo, Cokato, Delano, Howard Lake, Maple Lake, Monticello, Montrose and Rockford. All of these with the exception of the last two, also maintain graded elementary school departments.

The school enrollment in these schools is approximately 1,200 in the high school, and 1,600 in the grades. Over one hundred teachers are employed to furnish the instruction. All the schools are well equipped for their instructional work and are housed in modern buildings. The buildings at Delano and Annandale are entirely new, while Monticello, Maple Lake, Howard Lake and Cokato have added gymnasiums, auditoriums, libraries and class rooms during the past few years.

Different phases of vocational work are offered in most of the schools. Perhaps the most general offering is that of home economics for the girls, courses in this work being provided in seven of the high schools. While the general tendency during the depression was towards the curtailment of school expenditures, the schools of Wright county were not handicapped through any ruthless closing of special departments, so that their efficiency was impaired. Now, with conditions in general showing more promise, several new departments have been added this year. Notably among them are the industrial training department at Cokato and the commercial department at Delano. Commercial work, in well established departments, is also offered at Buffalo and Monticello. Two schools main-



ANNANDALE HIGH SCHOOL

tain Smith-Hughes agricultural departments, Annandale and Howard Lake; while industrial training or shop work is offered at Buffalo and Delano.

Annandale Consolidated High School

This modern, up-to-date high and grade school building, erected in 1922 at a cost of \$165,000, serves approximately 400 pupils from Annandale and surrounding territory. It provides facilities for eight years of elementary schooling, four years of accredited high school work and one year of post-graduate teacher training work, with adequate quarters for class-room and laboratory work. Special departments in home economics, Smith-Hughes agriculture and teacher training are maintained. A combined gymnasium-auditorium with stage and equipment provide for the physical education, recreational and extra curricular activities of the students. More than 200 pupils are transported to and from school daily in nine busses.

Wright County Schools

The reader of the condensed history will find in the paragraphic mention of towns and villages, pages 16 to 39, a brief reference to the pioneer schools of the county.

These schools were established in the first instance in private homes and later in crudely constructed log buildings, heated in most instances by huge box stoves, with possibly a large iron drum to conserve the heat from the escaping flame and smoke. These pioneer school rooms did not require any modern system of ventilation, and it was usually close to the noon hour before the temperature reached a point where all parts of the room were sufficiently warm to give comfort to the pupils. Due to this fact, there were long benches placed about the stove where the pupils seated themselves during the early hours of the morning. The furniture was made by some local carpenter from lumber secured from the crude saw mills of the period. The teacher was expected to serve as janitor, but in some cases, hired some boy living near the school house to build the fires. If the teacher found favor with the older girls, they rendered voluntary assistance in cleaning the floors and desks and in some instances, the windows.

This type of schools existed as late as the early eighties, when frame buildings were constructed, and in many of the more flourishing villages, well graded schools were established and modern school furniture was installed. In some instances there were schools of two, three and four departments.

The teachers of that period were men and women of sterling character and good ability. The young men of the teaching profession with few exceptions, looked upon their work as a stepping stone to some other vocation in life. Among some of the early instructors who remained in the county and attained some prominence were J. H. Hoover, J. T. Alley, J. J. Woolley, A. R. Holston, H. C. West, C. S. Hawker, C. M. King and C. A. Pidgeon, who were admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of law.

Others who used the teaching profession as a means of advancement in other pursuits were A. C. Heath, J. F. Lee, A. P. Ritchie, August Zech and F. B. Lamson.

In 1890, Monticello had the only legally recognized high school. In that year the number of pupils entitled to apportionment in the county was 4,674, and the number enrolled and not entitled to apportionment was 1,650.

From 1890 to 1935, the schools have undergone constant improvement. This is more noticeable in the rural schools of the county of which there are 128. Of these, twelve schools maintain two teachers, and 113 have only one instructor. There are three closed schools in which the pupils from these districts are transported to neighboring schools.

State Board examinations are given in seventh and eighth grade subjects to all pupils who have completed the required course of study in the rural schools of the county. During the school year 1934-35, 76-7/10 percent of the pupils enrolled in these grades, passed their examinations, which is 1-7/10 per cent over the state requirements. There were 261 diplomas issued, which gives them entry to any high school in Minnesota without further examinations.

In 1931, the first association of school officers was organized, in which about 95 per cent of the school districts attended a called meeting and perfected an organization whereby an executive board of school officers was elected representing each of the twenty townships in the county. This executive board chooses its officials, which consist of president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. This board of twenty meets on the average every three months during the school year. The present officers of this association are: President, Gilbert Palmer, Delano; vice president, R. C. Hanaford, Monticello; secretary, Mrs. Mildred Norell, South Haven; treasurer, R. C. Schaar, Buffalo. The association seeks to raise the standard of the schools. The most marked accomplishment thus far has been the saving to the taxpayers by combined buying of uniform text books.

District No. 10, Otsego township, is reported to be the best equipped school in Wright county considering the building, furnishings and appliances. They have a modern frame building, 30x30, with full size basement and furnace heat. The school is finished in hard wood, including the floors, and the furniture is of the best quality and placed according to state standards. They have a

fine library of reference books, choice fiction and standard poets. There are historical and essential maps and charts. Inside toilets and separate hall entrances to same, and a two acre play ground. The 1934-35 enrollment was 38.

The remaining rural schools of the county are standard state aided schools, with the exception of five districts. The enrollment in the rural schools the past year was 2,858. The number of pupils entitled to apportionment in 1934-35, was 2,683. The average monthly compensation of teachers during the school year was \$69.72. The highest salaried teacher received \$125, and the lowest \$40.

H. C. Bull Memorial Library

The most pronounced example of philathropy in Wright county is the H. C. Bull memorial library building at Cokato, the gift of H. C. Bull, for many years closely identified with the business life of Cokato.

The library building embellishes the front of the high school building and represents an expenditure of \$25,000. It was formally dedicated June 4, 1928.

The building is of the same fire proof construction as the school and has automatic isolation in case of fire. Appropriately placed between and in front of the old and the new school units, it is also more ornamental than either, as it has beautiful stone columns at the entrance and double tiers of stone coping. The interior is even more distinctive and artistic. There are two reading rooms, each 18x27 feet on either side of the entrance corridor. The building has a full basement, nicely furnished and well lighted.

The Worth Brasie Library

Worth Brasie, for some years a resident of Monticello, later moved to California, where he died. At his death some 15 years ago, he provided in his will a legacy of ten thousand dollars to be used to erect a public library building in Monticello village. At this time \$10,000 was not sufficient for the erection of a suitable structure. The amount was put out at interest until it had accumulated to about \$14,000. Ground was given to erect the library building by Independent School District No. 7, and in 1930, the building was erected and the library is now in successful operation. It is called the Worth Brasie library.

Griffing Park

Griffing Park, bordering the shores of beautiful Lake Pulaski, one mile north of the village of Buffalo, was presented to the village authorities and their successors in office by Mrs. Jennie H. Griffing, as a memorial to her deceased husband, Henry B. Griffing.

There are certain conditions in the deed which show the high purpose of the lady in making the gift. A failure to comply with these conditions on the part of the village, to result in the park tract reverting to her living heirs. These conditions are the preserving as far as possible of orderly conduct on said grounds, the protection of trees from injury, no intoxicating liquors to be sold in park, and the further provision that no sand or gravel shall be removed from the grounds.

It is stipulated in the deed that the public park shall be known as Griffing Park in memory of Henry B. Griffing whose desire was to extend and ensure to many who shall live after him the free enjoyment of beautiful Lake Pulaski.

C. R. Peterson Memorial Park

In May, 1930, at the time of the high school commencement, C. R. Peterson, a protege of H. C. Bull in the banking and real estate business, emphasized his loyalty to Cokato by presenting to the village a two-acre tract of land to be dedicated as a public park and playground.

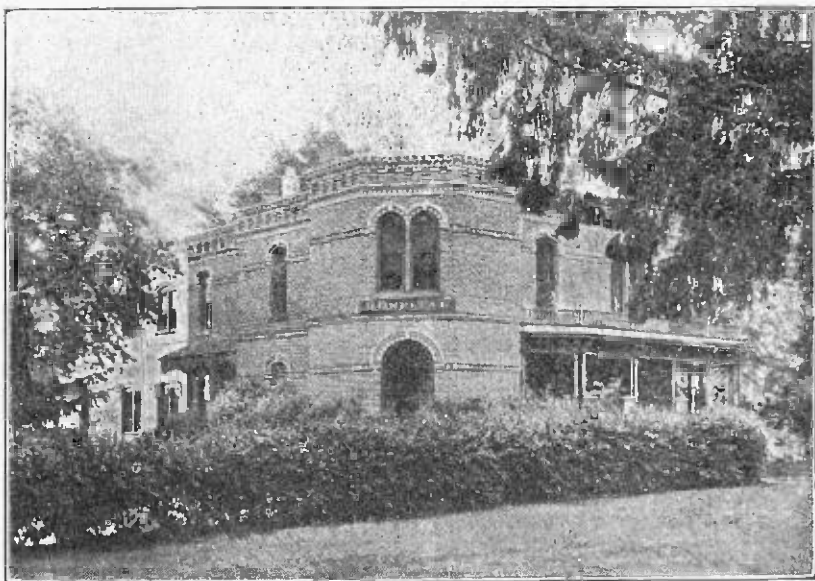
The tract thus presented was the first piece of real estate Mr. Peterson had owned and he was governed somewhat by sentiment when he purchased it as a gift to the village in which he had lived and prospered for nearly fifty years. The gift represented an expenditure of \$2,000. The only restriction placed by Mr. Peterson in making the gift was that it should not be used for Sunday ball games. At the time of making the gift, Mr. Peterson offered a gift of \$700 provided the village would use this sum to erect a band stand in the park. The village authorities did not see fit to avail themselves of this offer.

Bridges Across the Mississippi River

From the time the county was organized in 1858, the means of communication between this county and Sherburne county was by means of a ferry. This continued until 1891 when Monticello succeeded in getting a bridge built. The bridge was built by aid from the county, \$10,000; \$6,000 from the village of Monticello and the township; \$4,000 from the village and \$2,000 from the town, with some help from Big Lake and Becker and private parties in Monticello village. Sherburne county did not make any appropriation for the building of this bridge.

Some ten years later, Wright county joined with Sherburne county and built a substantial bridge from Otsego township to Elk River, Wright county contributing \$5,000 for the project. In 1933, the state highway department built the bridge which now spans the Mississippi River between Wright and Sherburne counties at Monticello, at a cost of \$140,000. The first bridge built at Monticello cost less than \$30,000. When the bridge was built at Anoka in 1933, timber and material from the old bridge which was torn down to make place for the beautiful structure which joins Anoka County and Hennepin, was given to Clearwater, and the counties of Wright, Stearns and Sherburne contributed to its building without cost to Clearwater, so that now Wright and Sherburne counties are joined together by three substantial bridges across the Mississippi River.

The Cokato Hospital



Established 1916. Accommodates fourteen patients. Equipped with all essential appliances.

"Living Memorials"

The compilers of this condensed history of Wright County deeply regret that they are unable to record a larger number of philanthropic gifts to Wright county communities by men and women who have lived and prospered through the support accorded them by the citizens of their respective villages and surrounding territory. Any thoughtful citizen can recall the names of those who have amassed wealth and left no nearly related heirs to share in their estate. What better way could they have chosen to express their love for the town in which they lived and prospered than to provide for a living memorial. In the eastern states there is scarcely a village or city that does not point with pride to some example of public benefaction.

There are cases that will always remain unrecorded of gifts to churches and public charities by deceased citizens of Wright county, and many of the institutions thus benefited are located outside the boundaries of Wright county. It is to be hoped than in the years to come, there will be numerous benefactions of a public nature. The living memorials found in many cities are, libraries, parks, auditoriums, hospitals, museums, ornamental drinking fountains and arched highway entrances to village or city.

"Har I Am"

Mique Heed, a Cokato boy, used to work in the office of the Secretary of State Mike Holm, where the automobile drivers get their license tags. Each February, the rush month, emergency clerks were put on the pay roll to take care of the extra business. One of Mique's favorites was, while off duty, to get in line with the rest of the applicants for a license. Arriving at his turn, he would say, "Vell, Har I Am." Invariably the clerk would fire back rather saucily, "Well, what do you want?" Mique would say, "Vell, Mike Holm sent for me and har I am." After carrying on this way for a while, fairly turning the office upside down, Mique would explain, "Vell, I got a letter from Mike Holm and on the envelope it read, 'return in five days, and har I am.'"

Fraternities

Nelson Lodge No. 135, A. F. A. M.

BUFFALO MINNESOTA

Nelson Lodge No. 135, A. F. A. M., under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota, was organized January 15, 1879, and charter was granted on that date.

Charter members were—officers: O. H. Bushnell, W. M.; J. H. Wendell, S. W.; G. W. McInturf, J. W.; S. R. Wells, secretary; James Sturges, treasurer, W. W. Brasie, S. D.; A. V. Haynes, J. D.; S. A. Putnam, S. S.; G. A. Hoffman, J. S.; S. L. Cronk, Tyler.

Members: J. C. Nugent, Nathan Warner, Geo. Davies, F. E. Keeler, Archie Beattie, R. O. Cady, Benjamin Ambler.

The Masonic lodge of Buffalo in point of age, is the oldest of all fraternal organizations in Buffalo. In the early years there was



Home of Nelson Lodge No. 135, A. F. A. M.

a strong tie of fraternalism among its members and it extended (possibly unconsciously) a marked influence in shaping the social life along the high ideals that make for the character of the individual as set forth in the teachings of masonry. Among its members in those early years extending into the nineties were many men of influence and high standing in the community.

The following deceased members are worthy of special mention: O. J. Steward, D. Cruikshank, O. I. Hauglund, R. H. Leeson, James Ryder, H. S. Saylor, J. T. Alley, Wm. Korb, George R. Covart, W. H. Cutting, E. S. Oakley, E. A. Shannon, J. H. Wendell, W. W. Thomson, L. W. Dudley, C. O. Taylor, O. L. Dudley, Thos. Hellier, A. Y. Eaton, H. B. Griffing, F. McKnight, A. Fremd, Aug. Hafften, John C. Nugent, Sr., John C. Nugent, Jr.

The lodge owns the building which serves as the home of the Masonic order in Buffalo. The building has an excellent location on the corner of Butternut and Bacon streets, and is regarded as one of the very best fraternal homes in Wright county. It is a brick veneered two story building 30 by 60 feet. Its lower floor is rented for business and office purposes, and the entire upper floor is used by the lodge and is well furnished, with proper facilities to meet all the requirements of a well equipped lodge room. The building was purchased from Adolph Fremd, February 15, 1909, for a consideration of \$3,250. The building has been completely modernized in later years.

The Buffalo community owes a debt of gratitude to Nelson Lodge for beautiful Lakeview cemetery, owned and cared for by the Masonic order. The tract of 16 acres which comprises the cemetery holdings, was purchased from the heirs of the James estate during the years 1891 to 1893, and was described as the most westerly 16 acres of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 32, Township 120, Range 25. The purchase price was \$626.43. It was platted and legally designated as Lot A, March 20, 1893.

It is recalled that this project was urged upon the lodge in the first instance by H. B. Griffing, who was strongly championed in his effort by his brother-in-law, Thomas Hellier, and others and brought to complete fruition by the lodge when on July 23, 1894, all that portion of the cemetery now in use as a place of burial, was re-surveyed and platted into lots by the then county surveyor, H. T. Moland. The preliminary sketch for this survey was furnished by A. H. Hobart, superintendent of the Lakewood cemetery in Minneapolis. The services of F. H. Nutter, a landscape engineer of Minneapolis, prepared the plans for its beautification in the present and future.

The present price of individual graves is \$10 each, and a \$7.50 fee is exacted for each burial. Fifty per cent of all receipts from the sale of lots is set aside for beautification and improvement. Improvements aggregating in cost \$700, have been made in 1935, which includes a new steel fence enclosing the platted portion of the cemetery.

In addition to the Blue Lodge, there are other branches of masonry that use the lodge hall, including the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the Order of the Eastern Star.

The present officers of the Blue Lodge are: Carl E. Lilja, W. M.; Ernest G. Anderson, S. W.; E. O. Thomesen, J. W.; M. F. Lowe, treasurer, E. L. Melin, secretary.

Buffalo Lodge No. 141, I. O. O. F.

Buffalo Lodge No. 141 I.O.O.F., was organized and received its charter, July 17, 1888. It was instituted by Grand Secretary A. L. Bolton, acting as Grand Master. The charter members were A. Y. Eaton, Silas J. Green, W. H. Cochrane, Frank W. Gorman, Charles McClatchie and John Schefchik. Ten candidates were received into membership: A. O. and Fremont Bryant, A. L. Brigham, George Davis, C. A. French, John Forsythe, A. H. Grant, Alonzo Hoar, G. T. Smithson and Ambrose Walker. Of those named C. A. French is the only one living. The first officers were: A. Y. Eaton, N. G.; George Davis, V. G.; F. W. Gorman, secretary and W. H. Cochrane, treasurer.

For several years the lodge met in the Dietrich Hall, located in the same block as Carl Radtke's residence. A more suitable location was later acquired in the Krack building in the same block. The hall was nicely furnished and equipped. It was dedicated with ritualistic services October 28, 1891. The exercises were conducted by Past Grand E. B. McCord, of Monticello, acting as Grand Master; P. G., A. Y. Eaton, Grand Marshal and W. H. Cutting, Grand Chaplain. The Heralds were: North, I. S. Podas; South, Jonathan Miller; East, S. J. Green and West, W. E. Culkin. Music was furnished by a quartette and N. G. John Schefchik presented the keys to the Grand Lodge officers.

The Grand Lodge officers accompanied by Winn Powers, editor of the Odd Fellows Review were to have conducted the ceremonies but missed their train, but arrived later via the G. N. Railway to Montrose and by livery to Buffalo and gave some eloquent and inspiring addresses.

The lodge continued to grow and prosper until 1894 or 1895 when the building and contents were destroyed by fire. The charter was rescued from the burning building by John Hilliard, who, imperiled his life to prevent its destruction. He was a faithful and zealous member and received the tender ministrations of the order during his final illness.

The lodge secured temporary quarters in a building opposite the north front of the court house but soon after a building committee consisting of A. Y. Eaton, F. B. Lamson and others was named to recommend a site and plans for financing the construction of a permanent lodge home. The present site was chosen and a novel plan of financing was recommended by the issuance of non-interest bearing stock certificates in amounts of \$10 each. Nearly every member took one or more of these certificates as his circumstances would permit. The Masons leased the hall for 5 years paying \$500 in advance. The balance of indebtedness was met by a mortgage on the property.

The hall was completed and occupied in 1895 and became the fraternal home of every lodge in Buffalo. The lower floor was rented first to T. F. Jude and later to George C. Carpenter.

The accumulated rentals paid off the mortgage and stock certificates and it was only a few years until the lodge was out of debt. The burning of the mortgage was a joyous event.

In 1910 the lodge was at a low ebb and John Muller, a faithful member of Buffalo Lodge, returned from Montana and injected new life into the order. He took the leadership and with the aid of brother members secured a class of 19 candidates for membership in the order. The North Star Degree Team conferred the degrees and the lodge had a new lease of life and became to some extent a social center for a large element in the community.

An annual event was a competitive rabbit hunt followed by a rabbit stew in which the losing side dressed the rabbits, served the meal and did all the manual labor. G. C. Carpenter acted as chef.

At the present time few of the members of the early nineties are enrolled in the present membership.

The lodge has a membership of 46 and the Para Encampment at Montrose has been moved to Buffalo and holds semi-monthly meetings.

The present officers are: A. H. Nelson, Noble Grand; Carl O. Palmer, Vice Grand; C. S. Hawker, secretary, and Carl Lilja, treasurer.

The following is a list of the Past Grands of the order: Aldrich Frank, Behrenbrinker A.; Bender Gust; Bryant B. E.; Christiansen C. L.; Dixon John; Farel Chas. A.; Hawker Chas. S.; Hoffman L. J.; Jewett R. H.; Kohler Mat; Lamke John; Lentz S. A.; Lilja Carl E.; Loe Ivey; Long S. L.; Lundman W. E.; Marshall Charles; Mellon A. S.; Muller Fred; Ostenson O. J.; Oswald C. C.; Peterson A. L.; Peterson O. J.; Peterson O. P.; Rettke H. J.; Reynolds J. J.; Rackliffe C. H.; Shatter John; Schlieff R. A.; Templin Paul; Thomsen E. O.; Walters S. C.



Garfield Lodge No. 145, I. O. O. F.

MONTICELLO, MINNESOTA

Garfield Lodge No. 145, Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted November 30, 1888. The charter members of this lodge are A. O. Bryant, O. I. Woodley, J. N. Brenchly, Simon Muffley and C. A. French, the latter being the only living member.

There were present at the organization of this lodge, Charles A. Lambert, grand master; O. L. Cutter, deputy grand master; Nathan Schack, grand warden, pro tem; A. L. Bolton, grand secretary; H. C. Loehl, grand treasurer; W. R. Johnson, grand marshal; George W. Bertram, grand guardian, pro tem, and visitors from Buffalo and Anoka lodges.

The following were among the first members of the lodge: Andrew H. Bertram, Gustav Eggena, Amos Buckmaster, Harry Holler, Joseph McCord, A. W. Ober, Frank Wakefield, Charles W. Boyd, J. A. Crossman, J. K. Clark, W. J. Thompson and Allan McDonald. Those living at present are W. J. Thompson, who has been a most valuable member for 48 years, and Gustav Eggena.

The first officers were: O. L. Woodley, noble grand; A. O. Bryant, vice grand; C. A. French, secretary; Joseph McCord, treasurer.

The appointive officers were: J. K. Clark, Warden; C. W. Boyd, Conductor; J. A. Crossman, R. S. to N. G.; W. J. Thompson, L. S. to N. G.; J. N. Brenchly, R. S. to V. G.; Allan McDonald, L. S. to V. G.; Frank Wakefield, R. S. S.; Harry Holler, L. S. S.; A. W. Ober, I. G.; Amos Buckmaster, O. G.

The first year of its organization, the lodge met in a small room in a two story building in upper town on the lot now owned by H. S. Whipple and used for residential purposes. The lodge grew in strength and wealth and in a short time a larger hall was rented from Kreis and Tennison and from there the lodge moved to the Hitter Opera House building, which it occupied several years when it purchased what is known as the Longfellow hall, which it has occupied ever since. It was but a few short years when the entire indebtedness of the lodge was paid, and for years it grew and prospered. Like all other fraternal organizations, the depression which came over the country in 1929 extending now to 1935, it suffered heavily in financial losses by the failure of banks and the depreciation of securities in which the lodge had invested. Membership also suffered, but the lodge is now in excellent condition, slowly and steadily winning its way back to former prosperity.

The lodge has been the scene of many festive occasions, and has been and is now an influential figure in the social life of Monticello, aided by the order of the Rebekahs. Its benevolences have been marked by characteristic generosity and has been helpful to many needy brothers and their families. Its sick benefits amount to a considerable each year. It pays \$4 a week benefits to the sick and looks after its members with brotherly care.

The present elective officers are: N. G., W. S. Cronk; V. G., George Rush; secretary, Herbert Lilja; treasurer, Wm. H. Stubbs; Chaplain, George Zea.

Every Odd Fellow is entitled to the benefit of the home at Northfield in his old age, where members in good standing and unable to help themselves, are given every comfort which old age demands. The home has 150 inmates, a large number being orphan children. These children are sent to the grade and high schools and after that they are helped to suitable positions as their talents and ability warrant.

American Legion, Cokato Post 209

The Cokato Post of the American Legion was organized in November, 1919. Shortly after, the American Legion Auxiliary was organized and the two units have taken an active part in community affairs since their inception and have rendered outstanding community service far out of proportion to its size.

In 1924, the Cokato Legion Post won the state post activities trophy, and was a prominent competitor for the Minneapolis Journal community service trophy of 1929. Following the tornado of June 10, 1927 and July 27, 1932, the members of the Cokato Legion Post rendered aid and service during the period of rehabilitation.

The village had wanted a park and a recreation field, and project after project had been started, only to be abandoned. The Cokato Post mobilized its best thought and its money and started a new park movement under irresistible auspices.

The town had scarcely awakened to the Legion's efforts when the Post had purchased ten and one-half acres of lake shore property adjoining the village and has paid for it in cash. The individual members had advanced the money to the Post as loans and the \$2,000 for the purchase price was in the post treasury waiting to be paid over to the seller at the moment the deed was signed.

The post commissioned a landscape artist and a surveyor to draw up the plans for the development of its land. Blue prints were prepared, charting the location of every tree and the course of every drive. The post spent \$800 in tiling and grading the tract and preparing the lawns. A memorial drive was constructed, lined with American elms dedicated to the memory of the men of the community who had died in service or who had died following their discharge from the service.

The post built a baseball diamond for the use of the high school and the Boy Scout teams, and all the other teams of the community. It built several tennis courts, free to every tennis player in the community. It established a beach and erected a temporary bath house and a tourist camp.

In all this work the Legion Post had the generous support of its townsmen. When it had finished planting three hundred trees and was taking up the work of gravelling the thirty foot wide Memorial Drive, it asked for volunteers to help with the work. Seventy-three men with shovels answered the call. They brought with them twenty-three carts and several motor trucks. The Auxiliary members, true to form, served a hot lunch for the workers, and a butter-maker supplied all the buttermilk that the shovelers could drink.

For its work in establishing the park and recreation field, the Cokato Post was awarded a silver loving cup by the Department of Minnesota, the first prize in a community service competition open to all the posts of the state.

The Legion Post has always been interested in the Boy Scout troop of the village. For a period of years it has sponsored a summer camp for the troop besides rendering it financial aid at various times. Recently the Junior Baseball League was sponsored and a series of competitive games were played at the Legion park. In 1934, the state competitive games to determine the state championship were played in Legion park. Cokato entered the finals and lost to New Ulm by a score of 12 to 13.

American Legion Post Roster No. 270

BUFFALO, MINNESOTA

Anderson, O. J.	Johnson, E. W.	Norgaard, R. L.
Bruske, George.	Jude, A. D.	Olson, Carl.
Catlin, J. J.	Keen, E. A.	Olson, Hans.
Christianson, Ed.	Kienholz, W. C.	Olson, Olaf H.
Coles, C. C.	Kiputh, John.	Patterson, W. S.
Covart, Lee.	Klatt, Louis.	Pautzke, Herman.
Cummings, A. D.	Leahy, F. M.	Roberts, Clarence.
Elletson, James.	Lilja, Carl.	Schulte, N. B.
Erickson, A. V.	Lundman, M. L.	Sook, Alvin.
Fishbach, P. S.	Lundsten, M. L.	Wagner, Aug.
Forsythe, Minfred.	Markuson, Nick.	Wandersee, Louis.
Fremd, Wm.	Mattson, G. H.	Wannebo, Elmer.
Hainlin, Paul.	Melin, E. L.	Weeks, Julius.
Hendrickson, Wm.	Murn, Paul.	Welch, T. P.
Hill, Robert.		Wolff, H. O.

List of World War Dead

Aldrich, John H.	Erickson, Albert B.	Leersen, Frank.
Bergquist, August.	Erickson, Wm. A.	Olson, Frank W.
Bergquist, Peter A.	Flannigan, Timothy B.	Peterson, Richard N.
Coolen, Wm. F.	Glunz, Anthony T.	Rudquist, August.
Boorman, Frank D.	Keen, Fred.	Schulz, Louis J.
Ekgren, Ephrian.	Keen, Harry.	Templin, Paul.
	Korb, Howard.	

American Legion Post Roster No. 260

MONTICELLO, MINNESOTA

J. Brassfield.	M. A. Anderson.	Al Kletsch.
Fred Klucas.	H. Link.	Emil Nelson.
Art Anderson.	E. H. Anderson.	L. H. Irgens.
W. A. Anderson.	Dr. R. Hansen.	Bert Bruce.
Carl Miller.	George Heglund.	H. Gilham.
Floyd Trunnell.	Tony Diedrich.	H. Dunn.

H. Persons.	Clint Gould.	W. C. Schneider.
F. A. Meyers.	Roy Thompson.	Ben Stumbo.
A. Fernberg.	Richard Nelson.	L. O. Baker.
John Maurice.	Charles Bachman.	E. Holton.
Frank Suhr.	Harry Schultz.	Perry Walters.
George Boyd.	Leo Stover.	R. G. Zahler.
Dr. W. E. Hart.	L. M. Kirscht.	Andrew Uram.
Wm. Eull.	Joe Barbeln.	P. J. Steffens.
L. P. Guptil.	Art Luethe.	Dr. F. E. Ellison.

The following are those who died in service: Vaughn Harris, killed in battle; F. G. Drake, Herman Gustafson, Hiram Loveland, Lee Lundberg, B. E. Pratt, W. Pavlik and Leonard Moore.



American Legion Post Roster No. 209

COKATO, MINNESOTA

Commander, L. G. Thyden.	Chaplain, C. G. Tideman.	
Adjutant, E. B. Juntilla.	Service Officer, L. M. Hendricks.	
Finance Officer, E. E. Redmond.	Child Welfare Officer, J. W. Olson.	
Anderson, E. F.	Harkman, W. J.	Moberg, M.
Anderson, J. A.	Hatrick, H. L.	Morris, E.
Bachinski, J.	Haugan, A.	Munson, E. G.
Bergstrom, E. L.	Humala, A. H.	Munson, V.
Borg, G. A.	Johnson, A. H.	Nelson, A. W.
Dahlin, A. R.	Johnson, R.	Peterson, L. C.
Eastlund, A. E.	Johnson, H. E.	Peterson, G. A.
Eclöv, D.	Jokie, H. H.	Peterson, M. M.
Eklund, C. J.	Koivala, J.	Reyerson, W. E.
Fitzgerald, G. J.	Knoll, M.	Thompson, A.
Gerber, E. F.	Larson, A.	Tracy, E.
Hagberg, E. T.	Larson, H. E.	Williams, G.
Hakkala, L.	Lepisto, M.	Westlund, L.
Hammerlund, T. E.	Meier, R. C.	Young, L. O.

Died In Service

Private Albert Richard Carlson, killed in action, October 1, 1918; Private Erick Theodore Dahlgren, died in flu epidemic, September 23, 1918; Private William A. Donahue, death due to wounds received in battle, November 1, 1918; Private Joseph S. Mallak, killed in action, November 10, 1918; Private Fritz Nyquist, killed in action; Private Emil Edward Olson, October 14, 1918; Private Lawrence Peterson, killed in action, September 24, 1918; Private Lawrence Rundquist, killed in action, October 8, 1918; Joseph Benson, killed in action, July 20, 1918.

Raymond Carlen, March 19, 1933; Raymond Ek, February 5, 1929; Walter Huro, died in service, 1918; Isaac Emil Haapala, March 22, 1921; Elmer Johnson, January 16, 1924; Howard Jussell, March

23, 1931; Emil Lindbo, died in service, October 7, 1918; Oscar Lindbo, July 12, 1925; Albert Hames Malmberg, October 29, 1930; Menser Mattson, 1929; William Z. Miller, January 26, 1927; Walter E. Peterson, January 11, 1930; Francis A. Tuttle, death result of gas poisoning in service, October 7, 1919; Clarence Swanson, 1934.

Old Settlers Association

For many years, dating back to January 7, 1868, there were annual meetings of the earlier settlers of the county, who had a program in which the pioneers recounted their experiences during the early settlement of the county. This program was followed with a real feast which was a strong attraction to the younger settlers, as well as those of pioneer days. The tables fairly groaned with delectable dishes and roast pig was frequently served. The first meeting of this organization was held at the home of W. V. B. Moore at Monticello, and the membership was limited to territorial pioneers. Temporary officers were chosen as follows: President, D. R. Farnham; secretary, George A. J. Overton; treasurer, W. V. B. Moore. A vice president was chosen from each township.

The first regular meeting of the association was held at the Jackson Taylor Hotel in Buffalo, with a large attendance. Permanent officers were elected as follows: President, Jackson Taylor; vice president, William Sleight; secretary, George A. J. Overton, and treasurer, J. M. Keeler.

It was no doubt, the meetings held by these pioneers which were continued for a long period of years, that prompted D. R. Farnham to compile his history of Wright county, which was published in the Delano Eagle in serial form. The historical material thus recorded has been of much value to the compilers of all subsequent histories of the county.

The annual meetings of the Wright county association have been discontinued, but Delano holds annual gatherings each year of the early settlers in that section of the county. They meet on Washington's birthday.

Knights of Columbus

A lodge of this order exists at Waverly, Minnesota. Its membership is confined to those of Catholic faith and its roll carries the names of men in nearly all the Catholic centers of the county. It is a religious organization of a similar character to the Y. M. C. A. and the order in its entirety was recognized by the national government during the World war as a valuable ministering agency to the soldiers.

Masonry

There are Masonic lodges in this county at Annandale, Buffalo, Clearwater, Cokato, Howard Lake, Monticello and Rockford.

Odd Fellowship

Odd Fellowship had marked strength in numbers in Wright county for a long period of years, beginning with the institution of a lodge of the order at Delano, which occurred February 16, 1881. A. Y. Eaton was the promoter of the organization and one of its charter members. He was also instrumental in the organization of the lodge at Buffalo, and withdrew from the Delano lodge to become a charter member at the institution of that lodge. He has been lovingly referred to by members of the order as the "father of Odd Fellowship in Wright county."

The Montrose lodge was for many years one of the strongest and most influential lodges in the county. It directed the social life of the community. It was said that there were few men of standing in that community and surrounding territory whose names were not found on the roll of membership. It has lost its prestidige during later years but continues to hold regular meetings.

McGannon Killed

James McGannon, who lived in the Forest City district, was killed by the Indians on July 1, 1863, at a point in the southeast corner of Section 30, in Southside township. His body was discovered by Mr. Leavitt, the mail carrier. It was buried at that point and laid there for many years. Patriotic people later removed the body to the Fair Haven cemetery where it now rests. He was undoubtedly killed by a small band (three or more), led by a son-in-law of Little Crow. This son-in-law is named in all published histories as Hi-uka, but it is averred by Major R. I. Holcomb, of St. Paul, that the name properly is Hink-pa. When Little Crow was killed by Chauncey Lamson near the south shore of Lake Jennie about midway between Dassel and Hutchinson, on July 3, (two days later) he had on McGannon's coat. His son, Wo-wi-napa (the appearing one) says Hi-uka (or Hink-pa), gave this coat to his father, Little Crow. McGannon had returned to his home for some purpose and was going back to St. Cloud on this Kingston-St. Cloud road when killed. This event is mentioned in Bryant's History, page 490; Kandiyohi County History, page 32; and the History of the Minnesota Valley, page 256. (By M. P. Satterlee.)

Lest We Forget



The biographical sketches that follow tell a story of those whose life of service has left its imprint on the several communities in which they lived and served.



*"To Live In Hearts We Leave
Behind
Is Not To Die"*

In the life of every community there have been some persons of outstanding quality and worth who have had the best interest of their community at heart and through whose loyalty and devotion these communities have obtained recognition. In the early days of Wright county amid its pioneering hardships it needed such leadership. Looking back we recall some of these pioneers.

In Clearwater, there was Major Webster, a soldier of the Civil War, a leader in civic affairs and a man respected by the entire community.

Samuel Whiting was another of this type. A leader in the life of Clearwater. A man devoted to doing well everything he undertook. A wise counselor, a Christian man in all the little impulses.

Tobias G. Mealey of Monticello. A man of great ability. Generous to a fault, loyal to his friends and to his community. Widely mourned when he passed on.

J. N. Stacy was another man of force and character. Senator, auditor and a leader of his party, with unbounded energy, carrying on with enthusiasm and never content with standing still. Progressive in his ideas.

Senator E. Y. Chilton of Howard Lake. A beloved physician, a loyal friend. A backer of every worthy enterprise, a solid and substantial citizen.

Octavius Longworth of Corluna, was a man of simple habits, but of unbounded energy. He did much in the early days in making Clearwater Lake of great attraction to tourists, and Longworth's place was known far and wide. He was known for his hospitality and his friends were without number.

Edson D. Washburn of Otsego. He was a farmer and dairyman of unusual ability. One of the pioneers of 1856. A soldier in the Civil war, prominent in political and civil affairs, a man of much force and character.

Wright county citizens will not soon forget: John T. Alley, lawyer and politician. He was honest and efficient. J. J. Woolley, lawyer and politician. He was a fearless and forceful leader. A. H. Grant, sheriff of Wright county for several terms, was a man of wide acquaintance and for a period of years had a commanding influence in shaping the political affairs of the county.

Among the men whose efforts had much to do with the progress and development of Waverly in the early days were J. K. Cullen, C. G. Kingsiedt and John Giblin.

Among the citizens of Rockford for a long period of years was D. R. Thompson, whose life in that community and in Wright county stood for the better things of life.

Charles Eppel was among the early public spirited citizens of Delano. He is remembered for his intense loyalty to America during the World war.

J. N. Haven, a veteran of the Civil war, was one of the founders of Montrose. He was a much beloved man. His private benefactions were many and he never failed to support every effort designed for the betterment of his community.

STARK, MARY E. HAINLIN, was born at Watertown, Minnesota, October 27, 1876, daughter of Albert and Mary (Lewis) Hainlin. She was educated in the Buffalo, Minnesota, schools and the Teachers Training College at Mankato. She was a teacher in the rural schools of Wright county and was teaching in the town of Silver Creek when she met Edward Stark, a resident of that town (son of Theodore and Lucia Vina (Stanton) Stark) who was born at Syracuse, New York. They were married October 21, 1903. Mr. Stark died at Silver Creek, February, 1905.



Mary E.
Hainlin Stark

After her husband's death, Mrs. Stark established her home in Buffalo and secured employment as assistant postmaster under F. B. Lamson, and for a time held the same position under E. M. Nagel, and later held the position of deputy county treasurer.

Mrs. Stark's public service greatly endeared her to the community, and when Halvor T. Moland resigned as postmaster, there was a general demand for her appointment to fill the vacancy, and no other aspirant arose to contest her selection. She was commissioned postmaster and served under democratic and republican administrations with entire satisfaction to the patrons of the office until her death in an auto accident July 28, 1929. When the news of her death reached Buffalo, it became an occasion for general mourning throughout the entire community. Out of respect to her memory and as an expression of the high regard of the public, all business houses were closed during the funeral services, which were held from the Mission Covenant church, due to the Presbyterian church, in which she held membership, being closed while undergoing repairs. Mrs. Stark was a loyal member of the Presbyterian church and active in all the ladies' organizations connected therewith, and for years served as treasurer of the Order of Eastern Star.

Mrs. Stark was the mother of a son, Charles, born at Silver Creek, September 22, 1904. He married June 20, 1930, Mary Nagel, born at Buffalo, Minnesota, July 30, 1906, daughter of Herman and Mary (Steinhilber) Nagel. They are the parents of Patricia May, born April 9, 1932.

KELSEY, EDWIN, was born in Galva, Illinois, June 25, 1867, and came with his parents to Carver county in 1888, and settled on a farm near Waconia. The family came to Wright county and homesteaded land in Section 22, T. 118, R. 25. Mr. Kelsey remained on the farm and assisted in its development and also found employment as a carpenter. He is credited with being a part owner of the second threshing machine used in Wright county. About 1888, Mr. Kelsey purchased a farm of 60 acres in Section 15, T. 118, R. 25. At a later date he purchased 160 acres in the same neighborhood and on this farm he continued to reside until his death, July 8, 1932.

During the years of his activity he served as assessor and justice of the peace, and also served as a member of the town board of supervisors. Mr. Kelsey was the first secretary of the Delano Creamery and served for years as a member of the board of directors. He was a staunch Republican and usually represented the Franklin precinct as a delegate of his party to county conventions. Fraternally, Mr. Kelsey was a charter member of the Delano Lodge of M. W. A. He enjoyed the

regard of all who knew him and was recognized as one of Franklin's most successful farmers.

Mr. Kelsey was married April 16, 1888 at Houghton, Michigan, to Emma Kaenne, born August 24, 1861, daughter of John and Fredrika (Freitag) Kaephe, early settlers of Frankfort township. Children: John E., born February 10, 1889; Clara (Mrs. Joseph A. Matter) born July 27, 1890; Bertha, born October 16, 1892; Emma, born August 23, 1895; Oscar, born October 23, 1901.

PETERSON, CHARLES RICHARD, was born in Hjo, Vestergotland, Sweden, March 22, 1865. In 1870 he joined his father who emigrated from Sweden in 1869 and located first at Burlington, Iowa, and later established a



Charles R. Peterson

farm home on the east shore of Collinwood Lake. He was educated in the public schools and Gustavus Adolphus college. In 1888, he came to Cokato and became a clerk in the H. C. Bull real estate office. In 1890, Mr. Peterson became a teller in the State Bank of Cokato of which H. C. Bull was president. In 1922, he became cashier of the bank and in 1927 became its president. Mr. Peterson served the village as a member of the council and board of education.

C. R. Peterson was a loyal citizen of Cokato and did much to further the educational and financial advancement of Cokato. In 1930, Mr. Peterson presented the village a two acre tract for use as a public park which bears his name. He was married September 11, 1895 to Mary Chelgren, daughter of Olaf and Ingeborg (Peterson) Chelgren. They are the parents of Richard

and Arthur Maynard (died in infancy.) Mr. Peterson died April 25, 1932. Mrs. C. R. Peterson died August 10, 1935.

OAKLEY, CLARENCE E., born at Fosters Meadow on Long Island, New York, May 17, 1846, son of Timothy W. and Ruth (Carpenter) Oakley. He received his early education in the public schools but adopted a system of self education that continued throughout the years. At the age of fourteen, he secured employment as office boy in a large wholesale grocery store in New York from which he was steadily promoted to an advanced position with the company. In 1873, Mr. Oakley came to Minnesota. In the spring of 1874 he came to Buffalo and in company with E. J. Cutts, under the firm name of Cutts and Oakley, opened a store on Grey street, then the business center of the village. The partnership was dissolved in 1877 and Mr. Oakley continued the business until 1885. In 1886 he started the private banking house of C. E. Oakley & Co. In 1905 the bank was incorporated as the Oakley State Bank with C. E. Oakley as president. When the Wright County Bank at Delano was incorporated, Mr. Oakley was made president and served in that capacity about ten years. In civil life, Mr. Oakley served for twenty years as treasurer of the board of education and several terms as village treasurer. Mr. Oakley was a devout member of the Buffalo Presbyterian church which he assisted in organizing December 10, 1875 and which he served most faithfully as elder until his death. He also served as trustee, church treasurer

and Sunday School Superintendent. He was twice elected as lay commissioner to the General Assembly. Mr. Oakley was married in New York City April 6, 1869 to Anna L. Dudley. Children: Egbert S. (deceased), Frances B., Clara L., and Walter D. Mr. and Mrs. Oakley engaged in many private charities only known to the recipients. They had a kindly and helpful sympathy for the needy and suffering. The name Oakley is very closely associated with the moral, religious, social, educational and business development of the Buffalo community. Mr. Oakley died February 18, 1929 at Altadena, California where he went to avoid the inclement Minnesota weather.

ROOSEN, CHARLES G. The Delano community is deeply indebted to Charles G. Roosen, whose honesty of purpose and high character influenced his every effort to advance the best interests of the village where he lived and prospered for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Roosen was born in Hamburg, Germany, the son of a Menonite minister. He came to New York when he was 20 years old, later moving to Stillwater, Minnesota, where he established a bank. In 1875 he moved to Delano, where he founded the Wright County Bank, the first in Wright county, which was the foundation of the present banking interests.

He was secretary and treasurer of the first Delano Elevator Company, which was organized May 5, 1881, with a capital stock of \$10,000, and was president of the village council in 1882 and 1883.

The fact that today the Delano Creamery ranks fourth among the creameries of the state may be due in part to its early organization. Mr. Roosen built and equipped the first creamery in Delano. This he always considered his greatest achievement due to the benefits it would bring to the community. The creamery commenced operating in the spring of 1895, with Charles Kaemerer as buttermaker. In December, 1897, the creamery was sold and it then became the Delano Co-operative Creamery.

In 1903, Mr. Roosen retired from active business life and established his residence in Minneapolis, purchasing a home at 2401 Humbolt Avenue, where he lived during the last thirty years of his life. He spent much of his time in travel and greatly enjoyed trips across the country from coast to coast by airplane and used the same mode of transportation in foreign travel.

Mr. Roosen's death was a great shock to his Delano friends and associates. He was spending the winter in Los Angeles, California, when he suffered from congestion of the lungs, and was ill but three days when he passed quietly and seemingly without suffering any severe pain to his eternal rest, December 29, 1933. He was buried in beautiful Lakewood cemetery in Minneapolis. His wife, the former Alvina Feuhrer, of Montreal, Canada, died in 1926.

Mr. Roosen is survived at present by his daughter, Mrs. Lotta C. Bachman, and a son, Coord, both residing in Minneapolis.



Charles G. Roosen

THELANDER, ANDREW LARSON, son of Andrew and Ingeborg Larson, was born in Hvitsand, Vermland, Sweden, June 3, 1862. He came to Cokato in 1882 and secured employment as a clerk in Love's general store. He was in 1892 admitted into partnership which continued until 1895, when he associated himself with A. P. Peterson, and in 1896 they established themselves in the present location of the Leader Department Store of which he became the proprietor in 1928. For more than fifty years he was identified with the business life of his adopted city and was ever loyal to its best interests, expanding his business to meet the demands of a progressive community. The Leader Department Store with all departments well stocked with choice merchandise, has attracted and held the business of an ever expanding trade territory. The name Thelander became a synonym for honesty in all transactions. Mr. Thelander lived to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his business career at which time he voiced his faith in Cokato's future in the following statement: "I am confident of the future. There is no better community than Cokato."



Andrew L. Thelander

Mr. Thelander married October 1, 1893, Emma Charlotte Forsberg, daughter of John and Christine (Bergeson) Forsberg. The Forsbergs were from the province of Vesterogotland, Sweden, and came to this country in 1857 and settled near Watertown, Carver County, Minnesota, and established themselves on a farm in the Cokato trade territory. Mr. Thelander died very suddenly, December 28, 1934.

ILSTRUP, DR. ORLANDO, was born in Buffalo, Minnesota, February 4, 1872. He was reared on his father's farm and educated in the grade schools of Buffalo, the Monticello high school and graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota, Class of 1899. Previous to entering the university, he taught for two years in the rural school of Marysville township.

The same year he graduated, he located at Kerkhoven and remained during the summer, and in the autumn moved to Cokato and entered upon the practice of his profession and continued to minister to the sick and suffering up to the time of his death which occurred August 5, 1913.

The Cokato Enterprise commented on his death as follows: "The deceased was a man respected by all for his sterling qualities and he will be sadly missed by the entire community and as far reaching in the rural districts as he was known. He was of a quiet disposition and his natural inclinations made him a home boy, a loving husband and a fond father. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen."

Dr. Ilstrup was married October 15, 1900, to Mrs. Ida (Klingenberg-Coyne), daughter of John and Carrie (Munson) Klingenberg. They were the parents of Marshall R. (deceased) and E. Raphael, born at Cokato, Minnesota, April 14, 1905. By her first marriage to Harry Coyne, she is the mother of Estelle (Mrs. S. E. Redmond), Hazel (Mrs. B. G. Sollman) and Blanche.

A TRAGEDY IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALING

By Rev. C. G. Tideman

The "Great Physician" no longer visibly walks our streets but a company of noble men and women follow in His train. Lives dedicated to the ministry of healing. Dedicated as truly as life can be dedicated to any calling. Here again, and again, we are made to confess when the unexpected happens and such a life is swept away in its prime, that "He had saved others, himself he could not save."

Our own church and community has just recently gone through just such an experience. From out of his home and family out of the



Dr. Fred

circle of his friends, out of church and community, from out of his chosen ministry of healing passed our own Dr. Freed. But forty-seven years old, just when the years of largest usefulness were lying immediately before him; when we his friends walked about our tasks unconcerned with regard to health and body, for we felt that his ministry unto our health and our happiness was to be at our call yet for years to come—and then, behold, he is no more. Many of us, here in Cokato and surrounding country, walk and work in health and happiness in the midst of those we love because of his ministry amongst us. "He saved others, himself he could not save." A tragedy in the ministry of healing. He came to us when we were in our ugliest temper, when health and nerves were ragged. We demanded that he make repairs of the ragged frame of clay

in which we live. How wonderfully he succeeded! Professionally, how superb! Many of us he rarely saw or fellowshiped with when we were at ease and in comfort. We denied him the pleasure of our better and happier moods. No surgeon and physician in our section of the state enjoyed a greater confidence or a larger practice.

The finest tradition that gave hallowed meaning to the term "country doctor" were recreated in him. Who, at the midnight hour in winter's zero weather, goes forth to battle the drifted country roads? My friend, the doctor. Why? The anguished cry of a mother eight miles north of town calls, her little boy is grievously sick. Can he say, "Wait till morning." Not my friend, the doctor. Out he hurries, the main road is fair; but he must off three miles on a side road. Car is stalled, out with shovel to dig through. Impossible, he can't make it. Then with medicine case and flashlight, he struggles through the snowdrifts to the lonely farm house, there to battle the "grim reaper." In Spring rains, who drives through mud and mire over country roads when the call comes? When swift changes of autumn weather heat lays us low, who forgets that it is vacation time and watches by our side? Even my friend, the doctor. "He saved others, himself he could not save." A tragedy in the ministry of healing.

The funeral services were held in the more spacious Lutheran church. As we studied the vast audience, as we observed the seemingly endless line of men and women that passed to view the doctor's mortal remains, we were made to see and understand in how large a measure his life had been spent for others. Again we noticed a comparatively young mother, a little child in her arms, by her side a healthy and happy little boy. Unbidden tears gushed forth as she tarried for one

brief moment, tears of sorrow no doubt, but more, for I knew, tears of thanksgiving, because that boy at her side was healthy and strong and happy because of him in whose dead presence she was then standing. He saved others, himself he could not save. A tragedy in the ministry of healing. Those of us who knew him best, shall walk the streets of our town with a feeling and sense of lessened security, now that he is gone.

Likewise he was mindful of the needs of the Kingdom of God. The church, our own, and other denominations, were not forgotten. Near and far, and across the seas, individual and personal gifts went to speed the work of the kingdom. It could not have been otherwise. He came from a pioneer home nurtured in the old pioneer church at Scandia, Minnesota. The parents, John Peter and Hannah (Swenson) Freed had their first home in Laketown, and then moved to Watertown where the "doctor to be" grew to manhood. Taking up the successive stages of preparatory studies, he completed his six years medical course at the University of Minnesota, and one year as interne at the General Hospital in Minneapolis in 1918, whereupon he settled in Cokato, Minnesota. Our own stay being one year short of the doctor's. After a few years of ever growing practice, he purchased the local hospital. With that unit as the center of his professional activities, his skill and reputation as a surgeon and a physician spread over ever widening territory.

Dr. Freed was married June 1, 1921, to Agnes Anna Kalberg, born in Chicago, Illinois, December 24, 1893, daughter of Frank and Anna (Lundeen) Kalberg, who with Ralph Dale, born at Cokato, Minnesota, October 6, 1922, the playmate of my own ten year old boy, remain in sorrow over the untimely passing of husband and father. It was in the sanctity of the home that one learned to know the doctor as the man of homelike qualities. The burden and the care of his professional responsibilities seemed momentarily laid aside. The doctor was at ease. In the home, Agnes reigned as queen, the graceful matriarch at every home gathering of friends, and the genial doctor in his happier mood. Here we saw plainly how the wife and mother was the true helpmate and how she contributed in large measure to the doctor's success. Here we saw Ralph up on his father's knee whispering something into his ear, a smile and a nod from daddy doctor and Ralph was satisfied.

A father and husband so loving; a friend so true and loyal; a surgeon so skilled and a physician so conscientious; hence our loss so great, so irreparable. "He saved others, himself he could not save." A tragedy in the ministry of healing.

LUNDSTEN, OSCAR J., was born in Laketown, Carver County, Minnesota, August 18, 1863. His parents, John and Maja Lisa Lundsten, were Minnesota territorial pioneers who were among the earliest settlers in Carver county. He spent his boyhood and early manhood on his father's farm and attended the common district school of the neighborhood. He was married in 1886 to Anna Steinhorst, and for a number of years owned and operated a farm in Renville County, Minnesota. One daughter, Ruth, (Mrs. O. F. Kepp) of Rapid City, S. D., was born of this union.

After farming for some time, he sold the farm and moved to Lester Prairie, McLeod County, Minnesota. In 1903, he established his home in Delano, Wright County, Minnesota, and in company with his brother, O. W. Lundsten and other business associates, engaged in the retail lumber business. The business proved successful from the beginning and was subsequently incorporated as the Lundsten Lumber Company.

with a paid capital of \$100,000, with branch yards in Wright, Carver and Hennepin counties, of which he was secretary, treasurer and general manager.

He was a manly figure of almost military bearing, which bespoke the courageous spirit which dominated his life. His business career which began after he was 40, was eminently successful. He was an active churchman and a staunch advocate in the cause of temperance. His outstanding trait was his rugged, unswerving honesty.

BULL, HENRY C., financier, was born in Jefferson County, New York, September 29, 1843, son of Alva and Louise (Packer) Bull. He was of English and Colonial descent. Crispin Bull, his emigrant ancestor settled in Vermont and erected the first grist mill in his locality and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

H. C. Bull was the youngest of six children. He was educated in the public schools and Union Academy. As a youth he entered the mercantile business and in 1868, he came to Minnesota and took a contract to supply ties for what is now known as the Great Northern Railway.



Henry C. Bull

He located at Collinwood and built a residence and store fronting the north shore of Collinwood Lake and engaged in the mercantile business. When these improvements had been made (1869) he took a trip to New York and returned with the bride of his choice, Minnie E. Edmunds. She was the daughter of H. L. Edmunds, who later came to Minnesota and was Cokato's first mayor, or to be exact, the first president of the village council.

Mr. Bull's progress was rather rapid. He became agent for eastern capitalists in the loaning of money to the early settlers and had a keen insight regarding the future development of the territory adjacent to his

chosen location. He dealt in real estate and was deeply impressed with the beauty of Collinwood lake and its surroundings. He purchased the farm opposite the present school building at Collinwood and constructed what was regarded, at that time, as a pretentious residence and with some improvements, it continues to be used by the present owners. It became evident in 1879, that the Collinwood townsite could not develop into a thriving village and Mr. Bull established himself at Cokato, where he continued his real estate investment and loan agency in a small office building constructed for that purpose. He rapidly expanded his business relations. In partnership with others he built the first grain elevator in Cokato, known as the Standard Elevator. He became a promoter in all the varied enterprises that have contributed to Cokato's advancement commercially and industrially. He established the present State Bank and was its first president, and soon became an organizer of banks in Stearns, Meeker and Wright counties. He was a man of unfailing judgment and amassed a fortune (measured by Wright county standards). He served as representative in the legislative session of 1891.

Mr. Bull was actively interested in the progress of the public school, and although childless and the heaviest taxpayer in the Cokato community, was ever ready to use his influence in furthering the growth

and development of the Cokato school system. He was a strong advocate of vocational and industrial courses being established and not unmindful of the value of cultural education. Although living in California for a number of years he never relinquished his legal residence in Cokato.

Mr. Bull will long be remembered for the H. C. Bull Memorial Library existing in Cokato. It represents a gift of \$25,000, made while he was yet living. This gift was most fittingly recognized by the community at a banquet tendered the donor June 1, 1928, when at the age of 85 he graciously accepted an invitation to be present as the honored guest, making the journey from Riverside, California. There were 175 of his old friends and associates gathered about the sumptuous banquet table. The program of toasts represented the letters forming his initials and name: Home, Comrade, Benefactor, Utility man, Liberal arts, Libraries. The graduation class of 1930 dedicated their annual to Mr. Bull with a full page portrait of the donor of the library building which is attached to the high school at the front of the structure. The dedication reads as follows:

DEDICATION TO MR. H. C. BULL

Who, because of his never failing interest in our welfare and his perspicuous generosity in our behalf, has so richly merited our gratitude and esteem, the Class of 1930 respectfully dedicates this annual.

IVES, WILLIAM STEWART. Among the early residents of Annandale who contributed liberally to the development of the village, there were few men who were held in higher esteem than W. S. Ives. He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, January 13, 1859, son of George and Sarah (McConnell) Ives, natives of Nova Scotia, Canada, where the father was a shipbuilder prior to establishing his residence in Massachusetts.

William was educated in Newburyport, where he graduated from the high school and spent the years of his youth and early manhood. He was employed during these years as a laborer in the varied industrial plants of his native city. He came west in the early eighties and visited relatives, the McDonalds of French Lake town. For a few years Mr. Ives found employment in Illinois and North Dakota, but eventually located in Annandale and for several years managed lumber yards, first for Cofield and McDonald, and later for the Central Lumber Company.

In 1903, he purchased the Huntington Lumber yard at Annandale, which he incorporated in 1904 as the W. S. Ives Lumber Co. He was successful from the start and about 1909 began the establishment of branch yards. Mr. Ives opened yards at Becker, Big Lake and Howard Lake, and later disposed of all of these yards excepting the one located at Howard Lake.

Mr. Ives was an active member of the democratic party and during the second administration of President Cleveland, was the village postmaster. Deeply interested in the advancement of the schools, he served for a long period of years as a member of the board of education, a portion of the time as president. Mr. Ives, deeply mindful of his civic duties, was president of the city council and also served as a member of that body.

He was a faithful supporter of Annandale churches and contributed liberally to the expense of their construction. Fraternally he was a member of Fair Haven Lodge No. 182, A. F. and A. M., filling the chairs in the blue lodge; the I. O. O. F.; Rebekahs and M. W. A.

Mr. Ives married March 7, 1899, Eleanor McDonald, born July 13, 1865, daughter of William and Janet (Ross) McDonald. Children: Ross, born August 1, 1903, married, August 22, 1925, Eleanor Pride, daughter of William and Blanche (Donnelly) Pride, children, Malcolm, born February 17, 1931, and Janet Stewart, born June 14, 1932; Kenneth Stewart, born January 12, 1906; William Stewart, born August 19, 1909.

HOLMSTROM, MAGNUS, was born in Vermland, Sweden, September 17, 1838, son of Olof and Britta Holmstrom. He received his education in a school maintained for the children of factory workers in his native country. He became a blacksmith's apprentice, and learning his trade, found employment in Sweden but the lure of America became too strong for him to resist and in 1860, with his wife and children, he bade adieu to father, mother, brothers and sisters and embarked for the country of opportunity.



Magnus Holmstrom

He reached the then village of Hastings and secured work as a foreman in railroad work for nearly three years, and in 1872, he was employed at his trade of blacksmith in a Minneapolis plow factory, where he remained until 1878 when he came to Kokato, and among those who in those early years contributed to the growth and development of Kokato there were none who showed a more loyal interest in the progress of the village than Magnus Holmstrom.

He erected a shop and plied his trade of blacksmith. At the conclusion of five years in this line of work he opened a general store which he managed most judiciously and built up a large and lucrative trade winning patronage by a friendly and cordial personality, coupled with square and honest dealing. He retired from active business in 1900.

Mr. Holmstrom found his greatest enjoyment in hunting and fishing, and was a comrade and friend of local nimrods and fishermen. He was broad-minded in his attitude toward youthful follies, but stood firmly for church and school influences and was an enemy of the liquor traffic and favored its suppression. He was a staunch republican and represented his party in the lower house of the legislature during the sessions of 1883, 1885 and 1889. In local affairs, Mr. Holmstrom served as a member of the board of education and president of the village council. He held membership in the Lutheran church.

Mr. Holmstrom married December 23, 1861, Sophia Christina Wolf, of Swedish and German descent. The children born of this union are: Carl August, died in 1891, born in Vermland, Sweden, February 20, 1863. He was a young man of excellent character and possessed marked talent in music. He was a leader of the band and the choir of the Lutheran church. At the time of his death he was postmaster and his passing was deeply mourned by the community. Anna, Mrs. Edward Carlen. Children: Rudolph, Raymond (died in 1933), Clifford, Milton and Hilding. Clara, died in infancy. Louise, Mrs. Olaf Hedman of St. Paul; children, Ethel, Ruth and Constance. Evald and John, died in childhood. Edgina (Mrs. Fred Swanberg); children, Reynold, Eleanor, (Reynold died in 1933.) Edla, (Mrs. Carl Titrud); children, Carlton, Adelaide, Warren. Laurence, died in childhood. Walter, now of Cambridge, son Walter, Jr. Mr. Holmstrom died December 15, 1916.

McDONALD, WILLIAM D. was born in French Lake township, Wright county, April 4, 1861,



William D. McDonald

son of Andrew and Margaret (Ives) McDonald, who came to this country from Nova Scotia and homesteaded land in Section 24, French Lake township. The family endured all the privations of pioneer life. The father enlisted in Company C, Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and served three years. William was reared on the home farm, attended the district schools and by studious effort fitted himself to engage his services as a teacher in rural schools, 1879 and 1880. He secured employment with L. Coffield at Cokato, and in 1883, joined his employer in erecting an elevator at Howard Lake, which they operated for five years. From 1888 to 1898, they operated a line of elevators in Wright and Stearns counties.

In 1893, Mr. McDonald established the State Bank of Annandale, and as cashier of that institution became closely identified with the growth and development of the village. In 1913, he was elected President of the bank in which position he continued to serve during the remaining years of his life. Mr. McDonald was a man of commanding influence in county affairs. He served as representative in the legislature in the session of 1893, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896. For more than twenty years he served as a member of the Annandale board of education. He was a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. McDonald was married August 3, 1886, to Laura A. Allen, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Allen. Children: Ruth, (Mrs. Ira M. Wells) Colin and Rebecca. Mr. McDonald died January 27, 1929.

LAMSON, LEVI, born July 9, 1839 at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, son of Levi and Julia (Cline-Grant) Lamson. He was educated in the public schools of Berkshire County, Massachusetts and was reared and grew to manhood on a Berkshire County farm. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company A, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry August 20, 1861 and served throughout the entire war. His Colonel was Oliver Wendell Holmes, late Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He was deservedly proud of his war record. A member of the Army of the Potomac, he participated in some of the notable battles of the Civil war: Lookout Mountain, Antietam and Gettysburg. He was twice wounded and had a hospital record. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and spent seven months in the confederate prisons, Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury. When he was being transferred from Libby to Belle Isle he escaped but was recaptured when he was only a few miles from the union lines. He felt that he owed his life to the building up of his physical strength during this period by the nurture and care given him by the slaves. He remained ever grateful and considerate of the colored race and as manager of the Fisher Hotel in Minneapolis opened the hotel to the entertainment of colored delegates to the national republican convention of 1892. Mr. Lamson married July 1, 1866, Adelaide Bailey born at Kent, Con-

necticut, May 11, 1840. She died at Mount Carmel, Connecticut June 27, 1868, leaving one child, Frank B. born at Mt. Carmel, Connecticut October 14, 1867. He married second September 7, 1872, Mary E. Polley, born at Savoy, Massachusetts, September 6, 1853, died 1877. He married third, August 13, 1879 Elizabeth P. Bryant, daughter of Elisha and Amy (Wilmoth) Bryant. On his return from the war he became a mechanic and was employed as a foreman in the Lamson-Sessions Bolt Industry at Mt. Carmel, Connecticut. In 1887 he came to Minnesota and engaged in various occupations. He located in Buffalo in 1909 and in 1911, entered the Soldiers Home at Minneapolis where he continued to reside until his death October 5, 1934.

SWANSON, FRANK. was born in the town of Stockholm, Wright County, Minnesota, January 18, 1865. He was educated in the public schools but from early boyhood became a student of the best in literature. He was especially interested in the study of history and civil government. Of Swedish descent, he acquired a good command of the English language, and in the debating clubs that were prevalent in the years of his early manhood he was a formidable opponent.



Frank Swanson

Leaving the farm in 1885, he became a partner of his brother, S. J., in the general merchandise business. The partnership was of short duration, for when the State Bank of Cokato was organized in 1892, he became a stockholder and cashier of that institution. Developing a strong and pleasing personality and gaining the complete confidence of officers and depositors, he lived to see the institution develop to the point where it was not surpassed by any other banking institution in the county in volume of business transacted and the amount of its deposits.

He was the friend of every worthy cause and never allowed policy to rule his conduct. He took a firm stand in advocating the suppression of the liquor traffic and all questions affecting the moral interests of the youth. He was deeply interested in the building up of the Cokato schools. Mr. Swanson was a true friend and a wise counselor in private as well as business affairs. Many remember most gratefully his helpful advice in matters affecting their business and personal affairs.

Mr. Swanson served his community as president of the village council and was an active member of the Lutheran church, serving as trustee and was the chosen representative of his church as delegate to synodical conferences. He identified himself before attaining his majority with the republican party and served his constituency as a member of the lower house of the state legislature in the session of 1901.

At the time of his death he was president of the State Bank of Cokato and a director in the following banking institutions: State Bank of Annandale, Dayton's Bluff State Bank of St. Paul and State Bank of Delano.

Mr. Swanson was married May 17, 1888, to Maria Sigfridson, born in Stockholm town in 1865, daughter of Sigfrid and Sophia (Christopherson) Sigfridson. Two children were born of the marriage, Pearl

Pauline, a graduate of Yale College, and now employed as a member of the faculty at Ames, Iowa, State College; and Ethel, a graduate of Carleton, who is a member of the faculty of the Anoka high school. Mrs. Maria Swanson died December 23, 1920, and Mr. Swanson married second, August 22, 1923, Olive Norgaard. Mr. Swanson died August 25, 1927.

TRACY, JOHN R., was born at Athlone, Roscommon county, Ireland in 1850, and in 1867, in company with his parents, settled in Cokato village. He was an Irishman in a Swedish settlement, a Democrat in a Republican community, but if he experienced any embarrassment, it



John R. Tracy

was not noticeable. He engaged his services as a clerk for various business firms, but what more natural than that this son of Erin should be called upon to guard the peace of the community and for years served as village marshal, nor was it strange that Sheriff Nugent should select him as deputy, and that he should thus become the arm of the law in the southwest section of Wright county. Mr. Tracy served for 22 years as deputy sheriff of Wright county. He came to be looked upon as the wheelhorse of democracy by aspirants for public office. He had an ambition to become sheriff and was an unsuccessful candidate for that office. In the later years of his life he became less partisan and served as member of the village council and president of the village in which he had lived for 67 years.

Mr. Tracy's greatest enjoyment in life was hunting and a truthful record of the game he bagged during the years of his life would place him in a class with Daniel Boone and Kit Carson. At the time of his death he was doubtless the most widely known man in the Cokato community.

He was married January 1, 1883, to Emma Johnson, daughter of Paul Johnson, the village jeweler. They are the parents of Earl, born at Cokato, Minnesota, December 7, 1886. Mr. Tracy died at Cokato, February 8, 1934.

ANDERSON, OTTO A., was born in the province of Smoland, April 29, 1847, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anders Anderson. He was educated in the schools of his native country. He came to America with his family in 1874 and located in Minneapolis where he obtained employment as a laborer in lumber yards. He moved to Wright county in 1878, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Section 32, T. 118, R. 25, which farm he operated until his death, November 26, 1924. Mr. Anderson was highly successful in his farming operations. He was a man of steady habits and very industrious. He served as a member of the school board in District 61 for several years and was a devout member of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church of Watertown.

Mr. Anderson was married April 29, 1870 to Anna Sophia Nelson, born in Smoland, Sweden, September 7, 1847, daughter of John Nelson and wife. Children: Thilda, (Mrs. Andrew Carlson) born November 1, 1872; Gustaf E., born January 2, 1875, died September 30, 1892; Ida (Mrs. C. O. Doddin), born April 8, 1877; Emily (Mrs. Frank Johnson),

born December 19, 1878; Carl A., born October 6, 1880, and died November 11, 1929; David J., born February 15, 1883; Otto W., born December 4, 1885; George W., born May 23, 1891, in Franklin township, married January 30, 1923, to Julia E. Swanson, daughter of Andrew and Amanda Swanson. They have a son, George Winton, born September 28, 1929.

DONAHUE, WILLIAM A., was born in New London, Connecticut, October 19, 1888. He was graduated from the schools of New London, Connecticut. He was married at Bessemer, Michigan, January 17, 1910, to Miss Maude Clarke, of Fairmont, North Dakota, both being employed at the time on the Duluth Daily News-Tribune. In April, 1912, he purchased the Cokato Enterprise, and edited and published the same up to the time he enlisted in the World war. He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, and after several months intensive training at Mafes Island, California, Galveston, Texas and Quantico, Virginia, he sailed for France with the Sixth Separate Battalion. On October 13, 1918, he was killed, being severely wounded and dying soon after.



William A. Donahue

William A. Donahue was always interested in what was right and just for everyone. He was a member of the Cokato Masonic lodge, the Commandery at Litchfield, Minnesota, the Masonic Shrine, Zurich Temple, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a 32nd degree Mason, belonging to the Scottish Rite Temple, Galveston, Texas.

He was survived by his wife, Maude A. Donahue, now of Minneapolis, his father, Michael Donahue, New London, Connecticut, and his sister, Mrs. E. P. Gharly of Wilmington, Delaware.

Almost every newspaper in the state paid tribute to this gallant and lovable man. The Minneapolis Daily Journal paid the following editorial tribute to his memory:

"Convinced of the justice of America's cause in the war, Mr. Donahue gave vallant service through his paper in promoting all win the war activities and men of less positive patriotism would have been content to serve in that way to the end. He was placed in Class Four by the draft board, but refused to be kept out of a fighting man's part, and volunteered, leaving his wife to carry on the paper. Offered a chance to attend an officers' training camp, he refused, and he even refused promotion from the ranks to the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer, determined to go through the war a plain 'doughboy.' Other men could have been better spared, but who can deny Private Donahue his right to choose the death of a hero."

EATON, A. Y., one of Wright county's most distinguished citizens, now deceased, was born in Columbus county, Ohio, July 3, 1842, and was there reared. He received his classical education in the Mt. Union Academy, Mt. Union, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1862. In 1870 he graduated from the Cleveland College of Law. For a time he taught Greek and Latin in the Wyoming Academy, Delaware. In 1879 he came to Wright county and located in Delano, where he took up the practice of law. Later he moved to Buffalo, where he edited the Buffalo

"Journal". He was county attorney five years, state senator eight years, president of the village of Buffalo nine terms, and also served in other positions of trust and responsibility. He died October 5, 1892. Senator Eaton was married in 1885 to Narcissa Walker, the daughter of Henry T. and Betsy Ann (Merrill) Walker.

The Wright county newspapers in mentioning his death, commented as follows:

"Hon. A. Y. Eaton was a man of great intellect, power and personal character."

"Mr. Eaton was a public spirited and enterprising citizen and always ready to lend a helping hand to any enterprise that tended to build up the village of Buffalo."

"In politics, Mr. Eaton had some enemies but personally, he enjoyed the fact that everybody was his friend."

"The editorial fraternity of Wright county have suffered a severe loss in the death of Hon. A. Y. Eaton. Although differing in politics from his brother editors, he was fair in his criticism and honest in his opinions. As a companion he was a jovial good fellow, witty and entertaining, and as a friend, he was thoughtful and constant."

OJANPERA, JACOB, born in Finland, August 6, 1838, son of Sakri and Freda (Pere) Ojanpera. He received a good education in the minister's school of his native country. In 1867, he went to Norway and in 1870, came to America, and eventually to Cokato where he obtained employment in a local brickyard. He later moved to Michigan and remained until October, 1883, when he returned to Cokato and purchased land in the township and at the time of his death his farm home consisted of 300 acres, well improved and equipped with modern machinery and excellent out-buildings.



Jacob Ojanpera

Mr. Ojanpera was for more than 20 years the president of the Finnish Lutheran church and a trusted adviser and acknowledged leader of the Finnish communities of Cokato and French Lake. He served as supervisor and treasurer of Cokato township and was a prominent member of the county republican organization and represented his party as a delegate to county and state conventions. He was not a hide bound partisan and seldom voted the straight county ticket.

Mr. Ojanpera has taken a leading part in every effort to develop the Cokato community. He assisted in the organization of the State Bank of Cokato, the Cokato Creamery, Coonerative Elevator and Cooperative Store. He did much to stimulate interest in the establishment of Cokato's first cannery factory.

Mr. Ojanpera was married January 18, 1873, at Calumet, Michigan, to Emily Halonen, born in Finland, March 10, 1842. They were the parents of John, born at Calumet, Michigan, February 28, 1874; Jemina, born at Hancock, Michigan, July 23, 1876; Isaak (deceased) born March 1, 1880; Hjalmar, born April 11, 1882 at Hancock, Michigan; Jeely, born at Cokato, January 12, 1886. Mr. Ojanpera died August 21, 1919.

ECKMAN, SWAN MAGNUS. Among the Pioneer settlers of Stockholm, there were none held in higher esteem by neighbors and friends than Swan Eckman. He had an unusually cheerful disposition and bore the adversities of pioneer life with great fortitude. He was a successful farmer, and actively identified with the affairs of Stockholm and its church during his 43 years of residence there.



Swan M. Eckman

Mr. Eckman was born in Kalosvik, Sweden, March 27, 1844. At the age of 20, he came to America and made his home at Scandia, Minnesota. In 1867, he came to Moores Prairie and settled on a fertile farm in Stockholm township, where he continued to reside until 1910, when he came to Cokato, and in 1912, established his home with his daughter, Mrs. Alice Hedberg, where he spent the remaining years of his life.

Mr. Eckman was educated in the schools of his native country. He was self-taught in English, but was able to converse intelligently with his English speaking neighbors and friends.

He was a great lover of his books and when a few weeks before his death he suffered a slight stroke which prevented usual pleasant and enjoyable relations with his family and friends, he turned to his books and carried them with him as a seeming solace to the impairment of his faculties. He died January 24, 1924, at the age of 80 years and 2 months. Mr. Eckman's mother who made her home with him in Stockholm, died in 1906, at the ripe age of 100 years and 1 month.

Following the death of his first wife, of whom there were no surviving children, he married (1868) Anna Maria Johanson. There are four children of this marriage who are living at the present time, all born on the home farm: Emil, born August 29, 1882, resident of Dassel, Minnesota; Victor, born July 14, 1885, resides at Los Angeles, California; Alice (Mrs. A. O. Hedberg) born June 20, 1879; Dr. Carl (practicing dentist at Winthrop, Minnesota), born November 9, 1891.

McKNIGHT, FRANK. Among the prominent and popular business men of Buffalo preceding the coming of the railroad, there were few who enjoyed a wider acquaintance throughout the county than did Mr. McKnight. He came to Buffalo in 1885 and demonstrated his faith in Buffalo's future by erecting a business building on the corner of Ash and Ackley streets, the present location of the Standard Oil Station, and opened a hardware store which he conducted with marked success.

He became a strong and active worker in every effort to fix the business center of the village in its present location. He was active in village affairs and was a leader in every movement tending to advance the interests of the village and for a period of years was a member of the board of education.

Mr. McKnight was an active member of the democratic party and in 1890 became the successful candidate of his party for the office of county treasurer and was re-elected in 1892, overcoming an adverse republican majority of six hundred. He proved a capable and popular official. In 1905, Mr. McKnight was appointed a member of the state board of equalization by Governor John A. Johnson, but due to ill health, did not accept the position.

Mr. McKnight was a veteran of the Civil war and during his military service was a member of the squad of soldiers that effected the capture of Jefferson Davis. He was at his best in entertaining his friends with interesting anecdotes connected with his military experiences. He greatly enjoyed playing practical jokes on his friends. An illustration of this phase of his character, a friend relates the following story: William J. Ellis was a close friend and associate of Mac's, and suffered severely from indigestion. He was advised to adopt a fish diet as a certain curative and "Ludfish," a favorite dish among Seandinnavians, was strongly recommended. He purposely neglected to give any instructions as to its preparation by soaking in lye for a period of one week or more and then soaking in fresh water before being cooked. Billy purchased a supply of "ludfish," soaked it in water overnight and his wife prepared it as best she knew how for his breakfast. He found the "fisk" very difficult to masticate and remarked that it was never intended to be eaten by "Yankees."

Mr. McKnight was born in Greenup, Illinois, March 5, 1846, son of James and Sarah (Long) McKnight, and was married March 25, 1870, to Mary Griffin, daughter of James and Bridget (Kelly) Griffin. Children: Susan, (Mrs. L. W. Dudley-Davis) born at Blakeley, Minnesota, March 5, 1871. By her marriage to L. W. Dudley (son of O. L. Dudley, the pioneer) she was the mother of Ina, born November 17, 1890, and John Walter, born June 24, 1893. George William, born at Blakeley, Minnesota, August 6, 1876. Mr. McKnight died December 13, 1920.

HANCE, CHARLES, was born in Quebec, Canada, November 1, 1851, son of Peter and Delvina (Canton) Hance. He was reared on a Canadian farm. He engaged in farming and worked in lumber camps, and later engaged in contracting in lumber. He came to Minnesota and settled in the town of Chatham in 1887 and purchased a farm of 50 acres to which he added in later years an additional acreage of 340, and at the time of his death he had retained 180 acres. He was conservative and became one of the most successful farmers in Chatham township. He quit active farming in 1920 and established his residence in Maple Lake village, where he passed away June 20, 1935. He was a faithful member of the Catholic church.

Mr. Hance was married March 22, 1871 in Quebec, Canada, to Delvina Fouquette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fouquette. There were ten children born of this marriage, of which the first eight were born in Canada: Charles, George, Peter, Malinda (Mrs. Louis Nichols), John, Delvina (Mrs. Louis Blanchard), Louis, Joseph, Amede, William.

LARSON, J. W., was born in Vestergotland, Sweden, July 7, 1857, son of Lars and Anna (Johnson) Swenson, with whom he came to America in 1859, where his father engaged in farming. J. W. was educated in the public schools. In 1877, he came to Cokato and shortly after purchased of J. N. Runfons the furniture and undertaking store to which he added a line of farm machinery and continued in business until 1902 when he sold the same to Charles A. Swanson and A. O. Hedberg. He later engaged himself in the sale of automobiles, handling Ford, Maxwell and Overland cars.

Mr. Larson was a man of good habits, very industrious and honorable in all his transactions. He became successful and for nearly forty years was numbered among Cokato's leading business men.

He was married in 1885, to Caroline Gustafson, daughter of Charles and Caroline (Hammerlund) Gustafson. He died in 1923, and his widow married February 2, 1925, Clem Ilstrup, a widower with one son, Del-

mar. born at Wadena, Minnesota, December 10, 1904, married April 23, 1932. They have a son, Darrel Charles, born at Cokato, Minnesota, June 16, 1935. Mrs. Larson-Istrup died October 20, 1931.

MCGREW, LEMUEL, was closely associated with the progress and development of Howard Lake during the years of its greatest progress. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1847, and later located with his parents in Morgan County, Ohio. At the age of thirteen, he was left motherless and was placed in a Quaker boarding school at Mount Pleasant, Ohio. He later enrolled in the Merchants College at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution March 20, 1868. The diploma issued to him on that occasion is in the possession of his descendants and is a very unique document. He entered the employ of his father who had been commissioned county auditor of Morgan County, Ohio, by the Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, later President of the United States. He was later employed as a bank clerk and for eight years was chief clerk on the Lizzie Castle, a steamer that plied between ports on the Muskingum River.

In 1883, Mr. McGrew established his residence in Howard Lake, and for a period of two years operated a livery stable in that village. It was a period when transportation depended largely on horse drawn vehicles and proved a profitable business. Mr. McGrew frequently remarked that in those years it was more lucrative than banking.

On December 7, 1885, he associated himself with C. M. Buck and the private bank of Buck and McGrew was established. Mr. McGrew was employed as cashier in charge of the bank at an annual salary of \$600 and an equal share in the profits. This was the second bank in the county and started with a capital of \$10,000. In 1898, the bank was incorporated under State Charter with a capital of \$15,000, and Mr. McGrew continued to act as cashier until his death, which occurred at his desk in the bank on April 24, 1912. His conservatism in conducting the affairs of the bank can be shown in no better way than by reprinting herewith a letter which he received from the State Banking Department in 1907:

Lemuel McGrew, Cashier,
Bank of Howard Lake,
Howard Lake, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

A review of the affairs of your bank at close of business July 11, 1907, reveals, to our astonishment, a condition of affairs that is absolutely above criticism, and if I had not started to write you, I should not have written at all unless it would be to compliment you upon your beautiful showing.

I wish I had about 400 copies of your statement to show some of the other bankers of the state.

Yours very truly,

A. Schaefer,
Public Examiner.

Mr. McGrew served the community for a number of years as village treasurer, and during the last quarter century of his life as a member of the board of education. He was also active in organizing the Farmers Co-operative Dairy Association of Howard Lake, and served as treasurer of the association for a long term of years. Fraternally, he was a member of Howard Lodge No. 82 of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and also of Armstrong Lodge No. 139 of Ancient Order of United

Workmen. At the time of his death he was serving as a trustee of the Presbyterian church.

On February 23, 1871, he was united in marriage to Almedia Dewees of Morgan County, Ohio. To this union two daughters and two sons were born. His widow and three children survive him: Mrs. Almedia McGrew, Mrs. Mary W. Comer and A. Cecil McGrew, residing at Howard Lake; C. Dana McGrew residing at Faribault, Minnesota. A daughter, Margaret V. McGrew, preceded him in death on September 8, 1898.

HEDBERG, ALFRED O. Among the active business men living during that period of Cokato's greatest progress there were few with a wider acquaintance or more wholesome influence than A. O. Hedberg. He was born in Stockholm township, November 25, 1875, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hedberg, and was married June 29, 1902, to Alice Eckman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Swan Eckman.



Alfred O. Hedberg

Mr. Hedberg developed in early life a marked ability in salesmanship. His pleasing personality, combined with excellent character and business integrity, inspired confidence and respect.

In 1902, he formed a partnership with Charles A. Swanson, the two engaging in a retail business that included furniture, pianos, automobiles, horses, farm machinery and funeral directing. The partnership speedily became the leading business firm of the village. A lover of horses, Mr. Hedberg knew the teams driven by the farmers of his trade territory as well as he did their owners. He purchased horses in carload lots and sold them to good advantage. The firm was dissolved in 1914, when Mr. Hedberg became ill. He died August 3, 1914, at the age of 38, leaving his wife, Mrs. Alice Hedberg, and three children, Pauline (Mrs. Clay E. Phillips, Cedar Rapids, Iowa), Clifford L. of Cokato, and Elvera (Mrs. Carlton R. Lee of Cokato.)

RANSOM, MARTIN. was born at Baden, Germany, May 1, 1831. He came to America in 1850 and located at Albany, New York, where he found employment as a laborer on the railroad and in 1858, he came to Wright county and homesteaded a tract of 160 acres in Section 20, Corinna township. He endured all the privations of the early settlers and during the Indian scare he abandoned the farm and with his family took refuge at Clearwater. When the scare had abated he returned to his farm and worked faithfully in its development, frequently engaging in his work by the light of the moon. He made maple sugar in its season and exchanged the same for groceries and other needed supplies at Clearwater stores. He conveyed the same by ox team and frequently on his back. The farm underwent rapid improvement.

During his long residence in Corinna township, he served as a member of the district school board and was a faithful member and liberal supporter of the Methodist church. He served his country during the Civil war as a private in Co. I of the 4th Minnesota Regiment and accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea.

He married April 20, 1858 at Albany, New York, Minnie Teats, born in 1837, daughter of Frederick and Sophia Teats. Children: George,

born August 21, 1859; Frank, born November 16, 1860; Henry, born October 21, 1869; Anna, born December 1, 1871; Martin, born December 13, 1873; Walter, born April 20, 1879; Arthur, born June 15, 1882. Four children died in childhood and early youth: Albert, Matilda, Frederick and William. Mr. Ransom died in February, 1913, and Mrs. Ransom, October 28, 1928. There are thirty living descendants of this worthy couple.

SHERWIN, EDWARD HENRY, was born at Belle Plaine, Scott County, Minnesota, November 18, 1862, son of John Edward and Cynthia W. (Windsor) Sherwin, both natives of Vermont and pioneer settlers of Scott County, Minnesota. John Edward Sherwin was a member of the burial party escort who were surrounded by the Sioux Indians at Birch Coulee, at which time he was fatally wounded (September 2, 1862), and died at Fort Ridgely.

E. H. Sherwin was educated in the Monticello school (Independent District No. 7.) He learned the harness trade and from 1885 to 1899, conducted a harness shop. From 1890 to 1902, he was in the farm land real estate and insurance business; 1902 to 1920, cashier and director, State Bank of Monticello; 1920-1921, president Twin City Fire Insurance Company at Minneapolis; 1921-1929, president and treasurer, Monticello Preserving Co., and from 1929 to the present time conducts a real estate and insurance office. Mr. Sherwin has served Monticello as president of the Board of Education and member of the village council.

Mr. Sherwin married July 25, 1888, Rose Anna White, daughter of John and Ellen (McNamara) White. Children: Eva R., aged 45; Rena M., 43; Ruth M., 41; and Carroll W., 39.

Edwin H. Sherwin died at St. Mary's Hospital, October 3, 1935. The Monticello Times commented on his death with the following tribute: "There are many men within the Monticello community who gained a start in life through his aid and assistance and who were glad to be able to approach him with their business problems, to have the benefit of his counsel and experience, especially during the trying period of depression when he as well as they were trying to conserve their life's savings."

CLARKE, IDA SPARKS, was born January 24, 1862, at Emeline, Iowa, daughter of Jesse J. and Eliza A. Sparks. Died October 13, 1927. Among the prominent women of Minnesota and North Dakota, there were few who left a deeper and more lasting imprint on the communities in which they lived and served than Mrs. Ida Sparks Clarke. Through the death of her father when she was an infant, she early learned to become self dependent and at the age of 15, was teaching her first term of school at Trenton, Wisconsin.

She was married November 16, 1879 to Joseph Clarke, and they established their residence in Richland County, North Dakota, where they lived for forty years. In 1886, she commenced teaching and taught until 1900. She became a leader in that state for the betterment of conditions affecting the home and was a charter member of the old territorial Woman's Christian Temperance Union and for two years a state organizer of the W. C. T. U. She was also director of the Florence Crittenden Home for nineteen years and state superintendent of fairs and open air meetings for twelve years. Mrs. Clarke was North Dakota State World's Fair commissioner at St. Louis Missouri, chairman and charter member of the State Equal Suffrage Bazaar and a charter member of the Anti-Saloon League. She believed in equal rights and op-

portunities for both, men and women, and worked all her life toward the accomplishment of these ends.

With this background of effort and accomplishment, Mrs. Clarke came to Cokato in 1919 and two years from that time she was appointed mayor to fill a vacancy occasioned by the mayor-elect failing to qualify. She was elected in 1922, became a candidate for re-election in 1923 and was defeated by a narrow majority. In 1925, she was elected a member of the council and continued to serve in that capacity until death terminated her earthly activities. During Mrs. Clarke's service as mayor and member of the village council, she, with the assistance of women with whom she was associated, inaugurated various needed and essential improvements and furnished much of the leadership resulting in the extension of the waterworks system. Mrs. Clarke's election to the office of mayor attracted public attention throughout the country as one of the first lady mayors in the states comprising the northwest section of the union.

Mrs. Clarke's public activities were not confined to the Cokato community. She was the first vice president of the Tenth District Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs and chairman of the State Fair Committee of the Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs. She was a staunch Republican and organized the first Woman's Republican club in the State of Minnesota. She became president of the Tenth District of Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs on December 1, 1926.

A personal friend and close associate paid this tribute to her and the same formed a part of the obituary notice published in the Cokato Enterprise: "To her, life was a challenge. All the hardships of the pioneer on the bleak and wild prairies of the Dakotas were among her experiences which she met in a courageous and philosophical manner, never weakening in an effort to do her share in the building of a home for her family and devoting all the time she could spare from household duties to social and community welfare. Her last great effort was to weld together that mighty force which is 'womanhood' in a powerful unit to work for social, moral and civic righteousness. Hence her last message was to the women of our state."

Mrs. Clarke was survived by her husband, Joseph Clarke and three daughters, Mrs. Amy R. Rowe of Minneapolis, Mrs. Lafayette Parkhill of Fairmont, North Dakota, and Mrs. Maud Donahue-Case of Minneapolis.

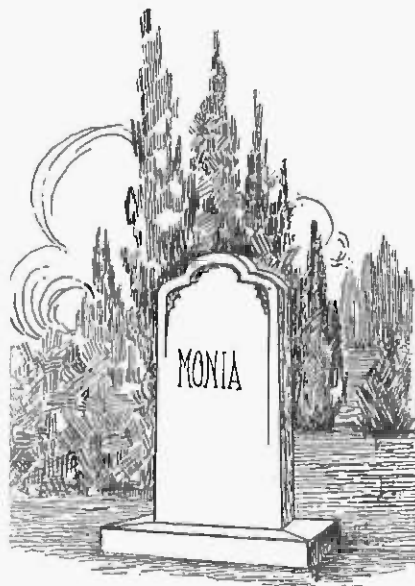
Lest We Forget

The biographical sketches appearing under the introductory, "Those Who Have Lived and Served," have been made possible through the generous contributions of these relatives and friends of the deceased: Charles Stark, R. M. Peterson, Mrs. Lotta Bachman, E. Raphael Ilstrup, Mrs. Emma Thelander, Mrs. Agnes Freed, H. C. Bull Memorial Library Board, Ross Ives, Mrs. Carl Titrud, Colin McDonald, Mrs. Olive, Pearl and Ethel Swanson, Mrs. Maud Donahue-Case, Miss Medford Grant, John Ojanpera, Martin Ransom's Children, Mrs. Carl Titrud, Amedee Hance, Clem Ilstrup, Mrs. Susan McKnight-Davis, Cecil McGrew, C. E. Oakley Children, George W. Anderson, Buffalo; Mrs. Elizabeth Lamson, Minneapolis.

Obligations

The publishers are under special obligations to the following persons and firms who have aided us by their wise counsel and otherwise in making this history possible:

Messrs. Carl W., Jefferson and Moses Jones, of the Minneapolis Daily Journal; Alvah Eastman and Fred Schilplin, of the St. Cloud Times; John E. Casey, of the Jordan Independent; H. C. Hotaling, of the Mapleton Enterprise; E. K. Whiting, of the Owatonna Chronicle; L. C. Hodgson, of the St. Paul Dispatch; Allan McGowan, secretary of the Minnesota State Editorial Association; Wm. Niesen, Buffalo; Legion Posts at Cokato and Buffalo; F. A. Myers and W. A. Anderson, Monticello; Elmer J. Morris, Cokato; R. F. Shanahan, Delano; W. H. Eddy, Howard Lake; I. O. O. F., Buffalo and Monticello; A. F. A. M., Buffalo; Northland Canning Co., Cokato; Delano Granite Works; S. F. Doll, Buffalo; H. C. West, Buffalo; Annandale Board of Education; Bernard Bonstrom, Cokato; Vernon Barberg, Cokato; Rev. Father Yany, Delano; George Borg, Cokato.



Everlasting

Artistic Memorials

DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED BY

Delano Granite Works

Located at Delano, Minnesota, with branches in twelve states.

Owners of quarries at Sacred Heart, Minnesota; St. Cloud, Minnesota; Morton, Minnesota, and Amery, Wisconsin.

Mausoleums, monuments and markers are sold directly from factory to you. No middleman's profits. No delays.

Appreciation

The abbreviated biographies of the men who have achieved success in their varied walks of life are designed to serve a manifold purpose.

Those who have contributed to the publication of these abbreviated biographies have made possible the issuance of this history.

The proceeds from the sale of five hundred of these books will be subject to the disposal of a committee of ex-service men in furthering the erection of a memorial to those who served in the World War.

The community will have an opportunity to become better acquainted with men who are their friends and associates. Many of our leading educators regard biographical study as the most developing subject offered the youth of today. The local biographies listed in this booklet should make a direct appeal to the youth of Wright County.

We do not presume to include in our brief sketches all the men entitled to be classed as community leaders. This has been rendered impossible for varied reasons.

LAMSON, FRANK B. born at Mt. Carmel, Connecticut, October 14 1867, son of Levi and Adelaide (Bailey) Lamson. He was left motherless in infancy and was reared by his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bailey with whom he moved to Sherwood, Wisconsin and lived on a farm until he reached the age of 14 when he secured a place to work for his board and attend Ryan High School at Appleton, Wisconsin.

He accompanied his grandparents to Minnesota in 1884 and located them in a crude home seven miles south of Dassel. He spent his seventeenth birthday teaching a pioneer rural school at Washington lake. He taught school in Meeker, McLeod and Chisago counties for seven years, and in 1888 located at Cokato, where he was employed as editor of the local paper at a salary of \$20 per month, supplementing his income by teaching.



Frank B. Lamson

In 1890 in partnership with J. N. Helmick, he purchased the interests of his employers and edited the paper during the hectic campaigns of that year and supplemented his income by fees of justice of the peace and village recorder to which offices he was elected in the spring of 1890. In the fall he was employed as principal of the three room village school.

In 1892 he was elected county auditor and re-elected in 1894. He was assistant Sergeant at Arms of the State Senate during the 1897 session and in September of that year founded the Buffalo Standard which was merged with the Buffalo Journal April 25, 1900.

He was commissioned postmaster of Buffalo in October, 1897 and served twelve and one-half years.

During his 22 years residence in Buffalo he served as chairman of the Presbyterian board of trustees 12 years and 2 years as a member of the board of education.

He built, in partnership with C. E. Oakley, C. Meyer and M. F. Lowe, the building now occupied by the Purdy Creamery Co. in which he located the postoffice, thus permanently establishing the present business center.

Upon his retirement from the postoffice he became the salaried secretary of the Minnesota Progressive Republican League and lobbied during the 1911 session of the legislature in furtherance of the progressive principles of that militant branch of the republican party. He resigned at the close of the session and accepted July 1, 1911 the position of Deputy Auditor of Wright county which position he resigned December 1, 1914, and moved to Bemidji, Minnesota, to accept the position of Deputy Auditor of Beltrami county.

In 1917 he resigned his position to accept the secretaryship of the Bemidji Commercial Club in which work he has continued, serving the cities of Marshfield, Wisconsin; Moherly, Missouri, and Peru, Indiana. Mr. Lamson married January 1, 1890, Anna S. Nordine, daughter of Andrew and Agnes (Christopherson) Nordine. They are the parents of five children, Clarence M. (adopted), Frank Vernon, Ruth Marion, Edmond Herbert and Harold Walter (deceased). Mr. Lamson resides, 1935, at Peru, Indiana.

AHLSTROM, AXEL E. was born in Whitsand, Vermland, Sweden, January 23, 1883. He was educated in the grade schools of his native country. He accompanied his parents, Erik A. and Christine (Pearson) Ahlstrom, in 1902 and located with them at Cokato, Minnesota, where he obtained employment with Olson Bros., and engaged his labor in miscellaneous repair work. He remained with them for two years, when he engaged his services with Titrud Bros., hardware dealers. He did plumbing and heating work and remained in their employ until 1930, when he purchased this branch of their business. In the summer of 1935, he constructed a building on Third street, directly east of the Standard Oil Station, and established himself in this new location.

He married August 28, 1912, Beda C. Larson. They are the parents of Elsie A., Viola and Alton.

ALDRICH, CHARLES H. was born at Rosemount, Minnesota, February 21, 1866, son of John and Mathilda (Sexton) Aldrich, who established their farm home of 160 acres in Section 28, Buffalo township, in 1866. Charles was reared and grew to manhood on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools. On reaching his manhood he purchased the home farm and has retained 80 acres of the home place and owns an additional 40 acres in Section 27 of the same township. He engages in general farming but specializes in dairying. He favors the Guernsey breed and has a well selected herd of 30 milk cows.

During the years of his residence in Buffalo township he has taken a keen interest in public affairs, having served as town clerk and for more than 28 years was a member of the district school board. He has ever been regarded as one of the towns most useful citizens. He is well known in Buffalo village for his connection as an official of the Buffalo Cooperative Creamery.

He married August 12, 1896, Cora Helmer, born at Buffalo, Minnesota, February 7, 1872, daughter of Samuel O. and Margaret (Smith) Helmer. Children: Helen, born July 14, 1899; Frank, born November 24, 1901; Alice, born October 16, 1903; Florence, born June 9, 1906; James, born July 14, 1909.

ANDERSON, ALBERT A. was born in Section 2 of Cokato township, August 25, 1891, son of J. Frederick and Anna Christina (Mattson) Anderson. He was reared on the farm on which he continued to reside until the age of 25. He was educated in the public schools of Cokato and was a graduate from the Teachers' Training Department of the Cokato schools in 1916. After his graduation, he taught in both the rural and the high schools of the county, and continued his education at the St. Cloud Teachers College.

He was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools of Wright county in the fall of 1930, and re-elected in the fall of 1934. At the convention of county superintendents of schools in the fall of 1934, he was elected secretary of the Minnesota Association of County Superintendents. He holds a membership in Cokato Lodge No. 134 A. F. and A. M., having gone through all the chairs of this lodge and is now Past Worshipful Master. He is a member of Cokato Chapter No. 179 O. E. S., and holds the office of Worthy Patron at the present time. Also a member of Methvin Camp No. 1141, Royal Neighbors of America of which he is manager at the present time. He is also a member of the Cokato Association. His membership in the Cokato Swedish Baptist church has been of long standing and for the past five

years has been Sunday school superintendent. He has also held the office of trustee in said church. During the World war, he was one of the five minute men.

On January 19, 1918, he was united in marriage to Inez M. Jestus, daughter of James and Ida (Cochran) Jestus of Howard Lake. To them have been born three children: Margaret, 17 years of age; Chester, 16 years of age, and a son Marland, who died in the year 1925 at the age of three months.

ANDERSON, CARL A. was born January 13, 1875, at Vermland, Sweden, son of Andrew and Mathilda Anderson. He came with his parents to America in 1883, and they settled at Cable, Illinois, a coal mining town, and remained for a period of years when the family removed to Minnesota. In the year 1889, and rented a farm in Scott county, and in 1894 came to Wright county and purchased a farm in Section 35, Silver Creek township.

During these years Mr. Anderson assisted his father in operating the farm. Upon the death of the father, he operated the farm and maintained the mother. The farm was sold in 1908, and Mr. Anderson moved to Minneapolis and engaged his services as a motorman in street car service for about three years, and then moved to Buffalo and established a motor livery in partnership with his cousin, B. D. Ahlin, in which business he continued until 1919, when he became deputy sheriff under John C. Nugent, Jr.

In the campaign of 1922, he failed to file for sheriff, and his name was not placed on the Primary ballot. He perfected a county-wide organization and won a place on the ballot by the use of stickers, and in the election that followed had a comfortable majority over his opponent and served eight years. Failing of election in the campaign of 1930, he accepted the position of deputy sheriff, which position he continues to hold. Mr. Anderson is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and K. of P. lodges.

He was married August 16, 1896, to Alphina Swenson, born at Sodermanland, Sweden, June 23, 1877, daughter of P. O. and Sophia Swenson. They are the parents of: Ellen Anderson, married, born at Silver Creek, May 24, 1897; Effie Anderson, married, born at Silver Creek, November 29, 1908; Ernest G. Anderson, married, born at Silver Creek, July 18, 1900; Emery Anderson, born at Silver Creek, August 12, 1902; Edgar Anderson, married, born at Silver Creek, February 5, 1904; Ethel Anderson, married, born at Silver Creek, December 12, 1906; Edmund Anderson, born at Buffalo, January 9, 1913; Eloise Anderson, born at Buffalo, April 3, 1914, and Evangeline Anderson, born at Buffalo, March 28, 1916.

ANDERSON, OSCAR J. was born May 30, 1894 at Howard Lake, Minnesota. His parents are Charles Anderson and Anna Anderson. He graduated from Howard Lake high school in June 1913. Thereafter he earned his own way through law college. Before he finished his law course, the World War broke out and he enlisted for service in the World War in April, 1918 and was discharged February 17, 1919. He immediately returned to law school and secured the degree of "Bachelor of Law" June 9, 1919 and within a week thereafter was admitted to practice law in all courts of Minnesota and also the U. S. District Court. In the summer of 1919, he began the practice of law at Howard Lake with F. E. Latham and in the fall of 1920 was elected Judge of Probate Court of Wright County which office he has held

ever since. In addition to his probate duties, he is engaged in the general practice of law throughout the state and the United States. He was married April 16, 1921 to Anna Nylander of Dassel, Minnesota, daughter of Peter and Josephine Nylander. They have two children, Oscar Donald, born August 4, 1923 and Delores Ann, born July 18, 1930. Judge Anderson is a member of the Probate Judges' Association and has held the position of president and secretary. He is also a member of the Minnesota American Bar Association, member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the American Legion Post at Buffalo, which he has served in the capacity of Chaplain and Service Officer for several years.

ANDERSON, ERNEST R., County Auditor, born in Marysville township, Wright County, May 22, 1886, son of Frank and Amanda (Peterson) Anderson; public school and business college education. Worked on farm as a boy and young man; deputy register of deeds, March 1, 1910 to November 1, 1914; deputy county auditor November 1, 1914 to April 9, 1918, elected county auditor 1918 which position he now holds. Married September 28, 1916, Nellie Larkin, daughter of L. C. and Nellie (Ransom) Larkin. Daughter Barbara, aged 14.

BARBERG, ISAAC ARVID, was born in Cokato township, April 27, 1873, the son of Isaac and Eva Maria Barberg, among the earliest settlers of Finnish birth in Wright county, who homesteaded lands in Section 18, Cokato town, in 1866. Isaac Arvid had very limited schooling, but by self study has acquired a knowledge of English equivalent to an eight grade education.

He acquired the ownership of his father's homestead and operates the same, and supplements his farming activities by writing insurance, especially cyclone and tornado. In his work he covers ten townships. For several years he served as secretary of the Cokato Finnish Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He met with marked success in the insurance field, being awarded "A Mutual Pioneer Honor Man" gold and diamond pin and a Corona typewriter as one of the three highest policy writers in the agents contest conducted by the Minnesota Farmers Mutual Insurance Company in 1930. Mr. Barberg has been granted letters of patent by the United States Patent Office for his invention of Barberg's Self Starting Mower. Mr. Barberg was the first secretary and one of the promoters of the Cokato Finnish Temperance society.

He was married October 17, 1896, to Sophia Johanna Bajari, daughter of Johan Erick and Sophia (Ulrika) Bajari. Children born in Cokato, Minnesota: Archie (died at 3 years of age); Wayne, 35; Mildred, 33; Ronald, 31; Milton, 30; Vernon, 28; Florence, 26; Ernest, 24; Ralph, 22; Stanley, (died at 9 years of age); George, 17; and Beatrice, 13.

BOHLMAN, JOHN F., born at Hamburg, Carver county, Minnesota, April 14, 1894, son of Fred and Margaret Bohlman. He was reared on a farm until he reached the age of seventeen when he secured employment in a creamery at Lafayette, Minnesota, for a period of six years. At the expiration of this period he became manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery at St. George, Minnesota, where he remained for one year. He came to Buffalo in 1911 and was employed as assistant manager of the Land of Lakes Creamery and later secured employment with his brother, A. L. Raitke, proprietor of the Purity Creamery of Buffalo. He purchased his interest May 1, 1935.

BUCKLEY, CLARENCE J. son of Joseph and Sarah Ann (Kirkland) Buckley. For half a century, C. J. Buckley has been identified with the Delano Eagle Printing Company, of which he is the president.

The success and growth of the business during these years is due in a large measure to his judgment and fine background experience.



Clarence J. Buckley

Mr. Buckley was born in Wirksworth, County of Derby, England, July 11, 1861. His father, Joseph Buckley, was a printer and newspaper publisher in England, and it was under his tutelage that he learned the printer's trade. Until he was nine years old, he lived in his native village, when with his parents he moved to Buxton, and completed his education by finishing a high school course.

In August, 1882, he landed at Winnipeg, Canada, and found employment at his trade in what was then a town suffering from a collapsed boom. The following year he had charge of the Regina Leader at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Mr. Buckley came to Delano in 1884, and became a member of the Eagle staff. After several years' service, the business was

incorporated as the Eagle Printing Company, and Mr. Buckley acquired a financial interest, and after Mr. Gutzwiller's (president) death, he succeeded him as head of the business, which has become one of the outstanding printeries of the state.

Mr. Buckley is a member of the Masonic and K. of P. lodges, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, Lions Club, is a Republican, and a former warden of the Episcopal church. He has served as postmaster at Delano for 11 years, and is at present president of the State Bank of Delano. He is a member of the state and national editorial associations.

Mr. Buckley married June 22, 1885, Rosabel Grafft, daughter of Isaac H. and Catherine (Ludwig) Grafft. They are the parents of Queenie May (Mrs. C. Wooden Reid) born May 1, 1886; Walter H., born October, 1892 (deceased), and Kathryn K., born January 30, 1906. Mrs. C. J. Buckley died in 1929.

BERG, JOHN A. banker, born in Minneapolis, Minnesota March 13, 1882, son of Andrew and Charlotte (Carlson) Berg. Moved with parents to Cokato 1883; educated Cokato public schools. In youth employed at Cokato creamery; clerked in Carlson's grocery and confectionery; became assistant postmaster of Cokato serving 1897 to 1904; deputy auditor 1905-1908; elected county auditor 1908 and continued to serve until 1918 when he resigned to accept a position as assistant cashier and shortly after became cashier Oakley State Bank, a position he continues to hold. Mr. Berg has served as a member of

the library board since its organization; was member of draft board during the World War; elected delegate to National Republican Convention 1928. Married July 23, 1904 to Helen Bergstrom, born September 20, 1881, daughter of Louis and Mary (Fryckstrom) Bergstrom. Children, Lillian (Mrs. R. M. Drake) born December 29, 1906; Carl, born October 19, 1912; Doris (Mrs. R. M. Mithun) born November 21, 1908; Mervin, born June 6, 1916.

BERGSTROM, L. E. Grocer, born at Cokato, Minnesota, November 6, 1892, son of Lars and Marie (Fryckstrom) Bergstrom, both natives of Sweden. Lars Bergstrom came to Cokato about 1869 and died in 1892 at the age of 48. His wife was born August 10, 1850 and died August 9, 1912.

L. E. Bergstrom was educated in the graded schools of Cokato and a two years high school business course. He clerked for seven years in a general store owned by his brother and was manager of Ilstrup's grocery for two years and then engaged in business for himself.

He served as corporal of Quartermaster Corps, 86th Division during the World War. Mr. Bergstrom has served on the village council two years and is at present a member of the Board of Education, and a trustee of the Baptist church. He married April 21, 1924, Gladys Martin born at Grove City, July 8, 1899, daughter of Andrew and Christine Martin. They are the parents of Rose Marie, born August 13, 1925, and Ramon Jean born April 23, 1929.

BEUTNER, JOHN H. postmaster, born at Winona, Minnesota, February 27, 1878, son of Peter and Bertha (Klyee) Beutner. Educated in the graded and high schools of Winona and was employed in the Lauer drug store in that city for three years. He then entered the school of pharmacy in Minneapolis from which he graduated in 1896. He returned to Winona and entered the employ of Frank Pittman, wholesale chemist. Four years later he engaged his services with J. K. Gray & Co. wholesale and retail druggists in Minneapolis. He came to Buffalo, Minnesota in 1907 and opened the Owl drug store which is now owned by his son. Mr. Beutner has served as a member of the board of education ten years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; M. W. A.; A. F. A. M. and Eastern Star. Mr. Beutner was commissioned postmaster, May 29, 1935. He married September 20, 1900, Myrtle Mulford, daughter of Charles and Emma (Colvin) Mulford.

Children: Harry born February 20, 1902; Rayburn born January 28, 1906; Marjorie born June 5, 1912; Robert born March 25, 1916.

BERKNER, GEORGE A. was born in the town of Woodland, June 30, 1871, son of Adam and Barbara (Weiss) Berkner. He was educated in the public schools. At the age of fifteen he became an assistant in the flour mill owned and operated by his father known as the Crow Silver Mill in the town of Marysville. In 1891, the present mill in Waverly was constructed by his father and brother, Charles, under the firm name of A. Berkner and Son, and he continued in their employ.

Lacking one year, Mr. Berkner has been engaged in the milling business for half a century and is at present the sole proprietor of the flour mill at Waverly. The mill is excellently equipped. A Diesel engine furnishes the power. The capacity of the mill is seventy barrels, and during a large portion of the year is operated to its fullest capacity. The mill does custom grinding and a truck distribution of flour and feed supplies the dealers in its products for a radius of fifty miles.

During the years of his residence in Waverly, Mr. Berkner has served as president of the village and member of the council. He is a faithful member of St. Mary's Catholic church.

Mr. Berkner was married June 14, 1898, to Florence Quinn, daughter of William Quinn. They have five children, born at Waverly, Minnesota: Luella, July 24, 1899; George, August 10, 1901; Robert, October 3, 1903; Johanna, October 3, 1905; Florence (Mrs. Adam Andrew Zimmer) January 4, 1909.

BORG, TRUE R., born at Watertown, Minnesota, April 23, 1895, son of August and Anna (Swanson) Borg. He was educated in the Watertown public schools. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and entered the World War in February, 1918, and was engaged in overseas service as sergeant in the 42nd Engineers. He was decorated with the French medal of honor for perilous service.

On his return from World war service, Mr. Borg was employed by the Midland Lumber Company as manager, serving their interests at Watertown, Hamel and Winthrop, Minnesota. He is now engaged in farming. He was married June 23, 1926 to Evelyn Johnson, born at Watertown, May 4, 1902, daughter of Fred and Mary (Swanson) Johnson. They are the parents of Delmond, born December 30, 1928.

BORG, GEORGE A., was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, son of August and Anna (Swanson) Borg, who, one year later, moved to Watertown, Carver county, where they settled on a farm. He received his education in the school at Watertown and graduated from business college and took a course in sociology and economics at the University of Minnesota. He served in the World war, Captain-HQRS 68th Cavalry. Elected cashier of the Farmers Merchants State Bank, Cokato, later became a director and secretary-manager of the Northland Canning Company at Cokato, which position he holds at present. He has been secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Cannery Association five terms. First Commander of the Cokato Post, No. 209 American Legion and member of the Legion State Executive Committee 1921-1922. Represented Wright county in the state legislature, session of 1926; and prior to the redistricting of congressional districts, served as treasurer of the Seventh District Republican Committee. Was vice president of Wright County Fair Association five years. Was chosen Presidential Guard when President Coolidge visited Minnesota at the North American Centennial, 1925. Helped organize the first Boy Scout troop at Cokato and served as assistant scoutmaster five years.

BOXELL, George, was born at Howard Lake, November 25, 1883, son of William F. and Rachel (Nelson) Boxell. He was reared on a farm in Middleville township and educated in the grade schools of Howard Lake. He left school at the age of 15 and secured employment as a clerk in a confectionery at Hutchinson, Minnesota, where he remained for five years and then returned to Howard Lake and clerked in the Doyle grocery until 1903, when he entered the employ of Mrs. E. A. Rausch, who conducted a general store.

In 1916, he left her employ and purchased the furniture and undertaking business of H. W. Vogel. Shortly after making this purchase, he enrolled as a student in the funeral directing and embalming department of the University of Minnesota, completing the course in 1917, and became a licensed embalmer. He has continued in this profession, and in addition conducts a furniture business.

Mr. Boxell has served on the village council, and for the past eighteen years has been president of the commercial club. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., M. W. A. and M. B. A. He is an active member of the Methodist church and has been their treasurer for the past fifteen years.

Mr. Boxell was married January 3, 1906, to Lanza A. Sheer, born April 6, 1886, daughter of Adam and Minnie (Zeidler) Sheer. They are the parents of Vernon G., born at Howard Lake, November 12, 1906; Ruth (Mrs. Otto Hackbart), born at Howard Lake, July 31, 1908.

BOLAND, W. H., banker, born August 15, 1868, son of Patrick and Winifred Boland. He was educated at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana. He has served as Register of Deeds of Big Stone county and treasurer of Waverly village. During the World war he was county chairman of the war savings stamps drive. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knight of Columbus and Catholic Order of Foresters. He is at present cashier of the State Bank of Waverly.

BOYCE, ANTHONY J., born on his father's farm near Robbinsdale, Minnesota, May 1, 1859, son of Peter and Anna (Lux) Boyce. He was educated in the grade schools of Hennepin county and graduated in 1917 from the North Side High School in Minneapolis. From 1917 to 1926, he engaged his services as an accountant for Minneapolis business firms.

He came to Delano in 1928 when he purchased the interest of the Tautges Funeral Home and embarked in the undertaking business in which business he is engaged at the present time. Mrs. A. J. Boyce is associated with her husband in the business. She is a graduate from the school of funeral directing and embalming of the University of Minnesota. It is conceded that the Delano funeral home is one of the best equipped in Wright county.

Fraternally, Mr. Boyce is a member of the K. of C., and St. Anthony lodges and he is also a member of St. Peter's Catholic church. He was married April 11, 1929, to Gladys L. Archer, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Sundine) Archer. They are the parents of Barbara, born at Delano, Minnesota, September 12, 1935.

BONSTROM, BERNARD A., born March 31, 1881, son of Andrew N. and Mary (Johnson) Bonstrom. He was educated in the grade and high school at Buffalo, Minnesota. He graduated from Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota, A. B. Cumma Gum Laude in 1901.

Upon graduation, he engaged his services with the Buffalo State Bank. He has continued in bank work and shared in its adversities. He is at present employed by the State Bank of Cokato.

During Mr. Bonstrom's residence in Buffalo, he served as a member of the Board of Education for fifteen years. He was treasurer of the Buffalo Chapter of the American Red Cross for ten years, and served as a member of the Liberty Loan sales committee during the World War period.

Mr. Bonstrom was married in 1904, to Alice M. Swanson, an American of Swedish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Bonstrom are gifted in music and are active workers in church circles. They are the parents of Bernard Everett, aged 24; Alatheia Rosemary, 17; and Rayburn Warren, 14.

BRANDON, ENNIS NORWOOD, born May 6, 1863, son of Ebenezer and Nancy (West) Brandon. Grade school education. At the age of 22 joined his brother-in-law, Thomas B. Rader in well digging business at Delano. Came to Annandale, 1895, and continued in same business. Appointed postmaster at Annandale by President Wilson and served nine years 1916-1925. He has served as village councilman six years. Upon retiring as postmaster, he established a real estate and insurance business which he continues to operate. Member I.O.O.F. since 1887. He takes an active interest in political affairs, a staunch democrat he has served as secretary of the democratic organization. He married September 26, 1889, Isabel Rader, daughter of Washington and Ann (Burnett) Rader. Children, Mrs. Allie Mae DeSaxe, aged 39, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Helen Dunton, aged 36, Minneapolis; and Mrs. Isabel Keyes, aged 32, Minneapolis.

BRUNKOW, HERBERT E. (electrical and chemical engineer) born at Delano, Minnesota, May 14, 1889, son of Charles A. and Laura (Martha) Brunkow. His father, a native of Germany, came to America in 1880, and to Delano in 1883. His mother is the daughter of a Wright county pioneer.

Mr. Brunkow was educated in the Delano schools, graduating from high school in 1907. He is a graduate in chemical engineering from the University of Minnesota, class of 1912, and in 1912-13 was employed by the Minneapolis Gas Light Company. In 1913, he served as chemical engineer the San Diego Gas and Electric Co., and later was promoted to the position of electric construction superintendent of that company and from this position entered the employ of the government as superintendent of electric construction work at Camp Kearney, San Diego, California, and the Rockwell Aviation Field. In 1919 he was employed as supervisor of TNT units of the Hercules Powder Co. at Hercules, California. In July, 1919, he returned to his native village of Delano and became part owner of the Brunkow Pickling Co. plant at Delano, and in 1926 became the sole proprietor of the business. In addition to the operation of the same, he has devoted much of his time to the wiring of residences and business houses in Delano and the surrounding territory, spending a portion of his time in the construction and development of farm lines.

Mr. Brunkow married at San Diego, California, June 30, 1915, Katherine M. Barth. Children: Paul, born at San Diego, April 2, 1912, and Charles, born at Delano, June 2, 1921.

BURKLAND, JOHN L., born in Gottenburg, Sweden, May 13, 1870, son of John and Anna (Swenson) Burkland. He came to America in 1887, and located in Kansas, where he remained from April to November, when he joined his uncle, Charles Burkland, in Lancaster, Missouri. In March, 1888, he moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he was joined by his father's family.

He supplemented his early education in the schools of Sweden by a business course in the Ottumwa Business College, after which he secured a position with the Globe Tea Company until 1901, when he came to Buffalo and purchased the general merchandise store owned by C. G. Friberg. He has enjoyed a constantly increasing business and has expanded the same to meet the demands of a progressive and growing community.

In 1915, he associated himself in partnership with August Peterson and under the firm name of Burkland and Peterson, has continuously labored to maintain a scale of prices and a quality of goods that would

overcome the competition of the metropolitan trade centers. This store is recognized as among Buffalo's greatest assets and has had a marked influence in the extension of the Buffalo trade territory.

Mr. Burkland has not been unmindful of his obligations to the community. He has served as secretary of the Swedish Mission church for 25 years, and is the present chairman; member of the board of education, 20 years; trustee of the Ebenezer Home for aged people, 15 years, and lends his support to every movement for the advancement of the Buffalo community.

Mr. Burkland married June 12, 1900, Frida Risberg, born in Gottenburg, Sweden, November 23, 1870, daughter of John and Marie (Anderson) Risberg. Children: Ruth, born August 12, 1901; Paul, born July 13, 1904; Evelyn and Evangeline (Mrs. David Sandstrom) twins, born February 4, 1907; Carl, born July 17, 1908; and Gordon, born January 17, 1913.

CAMPBELL, JOSEPH R., Abstractor of Titles, born February 22, 1886 at Howard Lake, Minnesota, son of Henry and Rosa E. (McKee) Campbell. Education; graduate of Howard Lake High School, 1908; State Teachers College, St. Cloud, 1911; Minneapolis College of Law, 1931. Teacher in rural schools 1908-1911; principal graded schools 1911-1915, 1928-1932; superintendent of schools of Pipestone county, Minnesota 1915-1927. Purchased Abstract office of A. C. Heath at Buffalo, Minnesota, 1926. Member of A.F.A.M., active member of Presbyterian church. Married August 21, 1889 at Howard Lake, Mary E. Montgomery, daughter of John and Margaret Jane (Robinson) Montgomery.

CARLSON, CARL, born May 2, 1878. His mother and step father's names are Anna and John Norell. He is a tailor by trade and operates a tailor and dry cleaning shop in Monticello. Mr. Carlson was married December 24, 1905, to Lillian Marie Dyson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dyson of Becker, Minnesota. He is a member of the I.O.O.F.

CATLIN, JOHN J., physician and surgeon, born at Delano, Minnesota September 9, 1880, son of Dr. Theodore J. and Ella (Cunningham) Catlin. Graduate Delano High School and graduate medical department of the University of Minnesota 1908, Interne N. P. Hospital, Missoula, Montana. Served during World War in medical corps 1917-1919, saw one and one-half years service in France; Major Medical Reserves. Came to Buffalo, Minnesota May 30, 1905 and with the exception of two years war service has continued in practice at Buffalo. Served as member of village council and health officer. Member of Masons and I. O. O. F. Married October 17, 1905, Ethel Larkin, born August 15, 1880, daughter of Lucius and Nell (Ransom) Larkin. Children: Theodore J., M. D. born November 22, 1907; Dorothy (Mrs. I. J. Peterson) born December 24, 1908; Eileen, medical technician, born March 17, 1909.

CORKINS, WILLIS E., born at Minneapolis, Minnesota February 1, 1864, son of Lester and Helen (Willis) Corkins. Grade and third year high school education. Entered employ of Great Northern Railway as station helper and student of telegraphy, Litchfield, Minnesota; assigned to position of night operator November 18, 1883; promoted to day operator 1883; station agent at Jasper, Minnesota, 1891; came to Cokato as station agent in 1893 and continued in that position until

February 1, 1934 when he was retired on pension. Fraternally he has filled the chairs in Cokato lodge No. 123 A.F.A.M.; member Eastern Star and M.W.A. Married September 18, 1888, Sarah Ann Lee, born September 18, 1870 in Manannah township, Meeker County, Minnesota, daughter of James and Adelia (Mable) Lee. Children: Errol (Mrs. LeRoy Fuller) born at Litchfield, Minnesota July 3, 1889; Lester H. born at Cokato, Minnesota June 13, 1894; Kenneth born at Cokato, Minnesota, September 15, 1897. Married second, April 3, 1924 Esther E. Gustellus-Myron, born at St. Louis, Missouri, April 4, 1883 (daughter of Erick and Virginia (Carlson) Gustellus), widow, with two children; Dorothy (Mrs. Malcolm Gustafson) and Donald, (twins) born September 13, 1907.

COLLINS, RICHARD. born 1861, son of Richard and Johanna Collins. Grade school education. Farmer, served as township and school clerk, married 1891, Mary Jane Fleming of Irish and German descent. Children, Agnes aged 43; George 41; Margaret 39; Johnanna 37; Anna 33; Robert 31.

CULLEN, CHARLES W., was born January 4, 1884, at Waverly, Minnesota, son of Charles H. and Ellen (Quinn) Cullen. He was educated in the public and parochial schools. He was reared on a farm and at the age of 22, he became a grain buyer and was thus employed at varied periods in Minneapolis, Dover, Montana, and in 1912, he engaged in the same business for himself and spent two years at Coulee, North Dakota, two years at Saco, Montana; one year at Hamar, North Dakota; one year at Rose Town, Saskatchewan, Canada, and nine years at New Dayton, Alberta, Canada, and in 1917, returned to Waverly and operated his farm for a period of nine years and has been manager of the Farmers' Elevator at Waverly (constructed in 1898) for the past eight years.

During his residence in Marysville, he served as town treasurer. He is at present a member of the Waverly village council. He owns a farm of 100 acres in Section 3, Woodland township. He is a member of St. Mary's Catholic church.

Mr. Cullen was married January 7, 1908, to Anna Paumen, born December 12, 1886 in Middleville township, daughter of Leonard and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Paumen. They are the parents of twins, Jerome and Virginia, born November 27, 1912.

CONLIN, BERNARD J., was born in Hancock township, Carver county, March 19, 1891, son of James J. and Mary (Duffy) Conlin. Mr. Conlin is of Irish descent, his grandparents being natives of the Emerald Isle and locating in America in the early fifties. Mr. Conlin was educated in the district schools and came with his parents to Wright county in 1910, where they located on a farm of 100 acres in Section 33, T. 121, R. 24, Monticello township, where he continues to reside and which he operates in partnership with his brother, Paul. Mrs. Mary Conlin died May 4, 1917. Mr. Conlin holds membership in the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Aid Society. In 1930, Mr. Conlin was elected county commissioner of the second district, and re-elected in 1934.

DUNTON, EDWIN H., was born in Franklin County, Vermont, November 22, 1859, son of Stephen and Ellen M. (Johnson) Dunton. At the age of five, he was left fatherless and moved with his mother to Hatley, province of Quebec, Canada. He was reared on a farm and

educated in the public schools. At the age of 18, he went to Atwater, Minnesota, where he found employment in a grain elevator for two years, and then established his residence at Ellendale, North Dakota, where he homesteaded 160 acres, and one year later sold the same, and in company with his brother, Eugene, engaged in the farm implement business at Ellendale and continued in business for a period of two years and then established himself in the hardware business at Ludden, North Dakota, which he continued to operate for a period of five years.

In 1894, he established his residence in Annandale and opened a hardware store. About six years later he accepted as a partner, George Rackliff. He later purchased the interest of his partner, and the firm of Dunton & Con was formed, of which firm he is a member at the present time. During the period of his residence in Annandale, he has served as councilman several years, and clerk of the school board, nine years. Fraternally he is a member of the M. W. A., and was also a member of the L. O. O. F. Mr. Dunton has always taken an active part in every effort to advance Annandale's interests.

He was married January 1, 1890, to Capitola Courtney, born April 1, 1871, daughter of John and Anna (Woodliff) Courtney. Children: Homer, born October 9, 1890; Courtney J., born September 9, 1893, and served in the navy during the World war; Edwin E., born August 1, 1895, and served in the navy during the World war, and is at present a licensed funeral director, being a graduate in that profession from the University of Minnesota; Reva Ann (Mrs. Harry Carlson), born December 18, 1905.

EDELMAN, JACOB K. Merchant, born October 12, 1874, son of Louis and Rachel Edelman, educated in Minneapolis public schools and Minneapolis School of Business. In early manhood he engaged his services as a clerk, began business for himself at Belle Plaine and later at Jordan, England, North Dakota and Morris, Minnesota. He was one of the proprietors of the Minneapolis Clothing Manufacturing Company 1917-1920. He established his present business in Buffalo (Leader Department Store) in 1924. He is recognized as a progressive merchant and has one of the best stocked stores in Wright County which has contributed materially to the reputation Buffalo has acquired as a trading center. Fraternally Mr. Edelman is a member of the A.F.A.M. M. W. A., Independent Order of Foresters; Eastern Star and Royal Neighbors. Mr. Edelman was married August 7, 1904 to Anna Cohen of Chicago. Children, Arnold M. aged 28; Bernard P. aged 26; and Florence aged 21.

ELLIS, WILLIAM J. was born at South Mountain, Ontario, Canada, June 30, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Canada and night schools in Minneapolis. He learned the tinner's trade in Canada and came to Buffalo in 1886 and opened a shop in connection with the McKnight hardware store. Later he engaged in the hardware business. He sold out to E. O. McGaffey and engaged in the real estate and insurance business and when the State Bank building became vacant he purchased the same and continued in business until 1926 when he retired. During Mr. Ellis' forty years residence in Buffalo he was closely identified with its development. He served at varied yearly periods as President of the Commercial Club, was one of the organizers of the Buffalo fire department, aided in establishing the present athletic field, served as a member of the village council and on the health board, and was a trustee of the Presbyterian church. He laid out

Grant Avenue in cooperation with John A. Berg and has seen it develop into one of the most attractive residential sections of the city. He was a generous contributor to every worthy effort to advance the interests of the community. Fraternally Mr. Ellis is a Veteran Odd Fellow and a member of the Masonic order. He was for three years president of the Roosevelt Minnesota State Bank. Mr. Ellis resides at present in Minneapolis but spends a portion of each year in travel. He married April 1886, Mary Addison, born November 4, 1859, daughter of James and Mary (Needles) Addison. They have a daughter Lucille (Mrs. John O. Johnson) born July 13, 1900. She is the mother of Joan Ellis, aged 5, and James, aged 3 and resides at Lyle, Minnesota where Mr. Johnson is a practicing physician and surgeon. Mrs. W. J. Ellis died December 31, 1917.

ERICKSON, JAMES J., deputy clerk of court. Born March 8, 1860, in Vermland, Sweden, son of John and Kaisa Johnson (Moody) Erickson. Came to Wright County with his parents in 1866, where father homesteaded eighty acres in section 14, Stockholm township. Public school education. Worked on farm, learned carpentry trade at which he found ready employment, served as clerk, assessor and justice of the peace of Stockholm township, clerk of court 1901 to 1909, deputy Clerk of Court in North Dakota, 1909 to 1916. Returned to Wright county in 1917 and became deputy clerk of court, which position he has held continuously, establishing a record of twenty-seven years service in the office of clerk of court, eight years as clerk and nineteen years as deputy. Court commissioner, Wright County since 1920, secretary, Buffalo Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance company for past fifteen years. Married Mary Dellin, born in Vermland, Sweden, 1865, daughter of Peter J. and Carrie (Halstenson) Dellin. Children, Albert, (deceased), Clara, Walter, Arthur, Elmer, Paul, Eddie, Mildred, Eunice and Harry. The mother died in 1907. Married, second, 1908, Anna Anderson. She died in 1929 and he married third, 1930, Edna Elliott Hutchins.

ERICKSON, JOHN EMIL, born January 3, 1873, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Erickson and was given a high school education. Mr. Erickson served as an R. F. D. carrier from the Monticello office from September 1, 1901 to December 31, 1933, and is at present engaged in the general merchandise business. He is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Erickson was married May 21, 1895, to Anna S. Nelson. They have a son, Arthur E., born July 25, 1896.

FITZGERALD, GLEN JAMES, (merchant), born near Peterson, Iowa, December 23, 1895, son of Albert and Helen (Stark) Fitzgerald. He was reared on a farm, educated in the grade schools and the Austin, Minnesota business College. He enlisted in the United States Infantry 54th Regiment at Denver, Colorado, and was transferred to the 347th Infantry Band, 87th Division at Little Rock, Arkansas, in January, 1918, and served with A. E. F. in France and England.

Mr. Fitzgerald rented his father's farm of 160 acres from 1920 to 1925 at Peterson, Iowa. He came to Cokato in 1928 and established a variety store which he owns and operates. He has a well chosen stock, tastily arranged and it is recognized as the most modern and up to date store of its kind in Wright County.

Fraternally Mr. Fitzgerald is a member of the Masons, Eastern Star and American Legion. At the age of 12 he united with the M. E. church and is now a member of the Lutheran church at Cokato.

Mr. Fitzgerald married July 4, 1949, Clara May Stoner, born at Peterson, Iowa, December 16, 1902, daughter of Charles and Della (Waterman) Stoner. They are the parents of Marjorie, born September 4, 1929; Marcia born March 31, 1922 and Neil born October 16, 1924.

FERRELL, MRS. FRANCES ESTHER, born in Clearwater Township, Wright County, Minnesota January 21, 1853, daughter of Frederick M. and Elizabeth E. (McCrory) Cadwell, territorial pioneers of Minnesota. Education: completed eighth grade in public schools and attended school in Monticello. She married, June 16, 1878 Joseph Henry Ferrell. In January 1880 they purchased a farm in section ten, Albion Township, where, at the age of 77 she continues to reside and engages herself in its management. June 16, 1928, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary. Mr. Ferrell died November 2, 1932. During the World War, Mrs. Ferrell was an active worker in Red Cross work. She is the mother of Fred M. Ferrell.

GEE, FRED, born at Virgil, Cortland county, New York, April 18, 1857, son of Josephus G. and Sally (Granger) Gee and was by them given a college education. Mr. Gee is engaged as a furniture dealer and funeral director. He has served on various state committees of the Funeral Directors Association and assisted in establishing the school of embalming at the University of Minnesota. He has served on the State Board of Health and Board of Examiners for licensed embalmers. Mr. Gee was a member of the Monticello board of education for twenty years and was a member and president of the village council. He served as a Wright county commissioner from the second district for eight years. Mr. Gee was married May 4, 1881 to Helen Evelyn Canfield, daughter of William and Lucy (Norris). They are the parents of Claire J., Howard Canfield and Gertrude L. (Mrs. William H. Shephard).

As an official of the village and county he was efficient, and attended to his duties in a manner which won for him repeated endorsement of the people he served.

GIDDINGS, ARTHUR E., was born in Anoka, Minnesota, October 2, 1867. He attended the public schools and graduated from high school in 1885 and worked on a farm or in the mills during vacations. He entered the University of Minnesota and graduated (A. B.) in 1889. He was superintendent of schools at Mahleton, Minnesota, during the years 1889-90. While at the university he was in newspaper work one year, glee club five years, managing editor of "Ariel" one year, elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi and Psi Upsilon. Upon graduating (LL. B.) from the law school in 1892, was admitted to the bar and at once went into practice in Minneapolis and later at Anoka, where he now resides. He was on the public library board fourteen years, city attorney of Anoka two terms, county attorney of Anoka county two terms, while engaged in general practice. In 1898, he was elected judge of the district court of the Eighteenth Judicial District and continued to serve until 1935.

In 1892, he married Sibyl Belle Baker, and they have three children, Paul, Arthur and Mary Frances (deceased).

On his retirement from office, the Buffalo Journal made the following comment: "No man who ever occupied office in this section leaves public service holding a higher place in the affections of the people than Judge Giddings. He gave 36 of his best years to the bench, and

they were years of credit to the judiciary as well as to the man. Wright county people were always glad to see him on his semi-annual business visits. Who could entertain a group better! He has an inexhaustible fund of knowledge, is just as conversant with everyday topics as he is with jurisprudence, and no one in the state knows the law better. His easy, but gentlemanly manner made it a joy to talk to him. He is respected as a learned man of the law, his decisions have been based on the highest conception of justice and fairness, but he possesses something else that completes his make-up as a man; he has regard for the others fellow's point of view, and in his breast there is a heart that beats with love and charity for even the most humble. It has all been worthwhile, for in his retirement, Judge Gliddings can look back with deep satisfaction on his service to his state. He can be assured that this service has not been overlooked by twenty-seven thousand people in Wright county, who appreciate that it is hard to serve the ends of justice and still always be popular. But as far as man is capable of such a task, Judge Gliddings performed it in the loftiest degree, and everyone recognizes that. He expressed the noblest attitude which government has learned to take towards the problems of the average man."

GEHRENBECK, DAVID A., born at Monticello, August 12, 1880, son of Ellic and Mary J. Gehrenbeck. He was educated in the public schools. In 1910 he formed a partnership with John A. Roman in the hardware business which continued for several years when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Gehrenbeck became the proprietor and is engaged in the same business at the present time. Mr. Gehrenbeck has served on the Board of Education and for a long period of years has been the efficient recorder of the village which position he continues to hold at the present time. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. Mr. Gehrenbeck was married June 3, 1903, to Julia May Bertram, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bertram. They are the parents of Gilbert B. born March 16, 1906 and Gladys born August 29, 1907, and Gertrude born February 17, 1921.

GOULD, MALON GILMAN, born April 22, 1891, son of Everett and Nellie (Goodwin) Gould. He was educated in the graded schools. Mr. Gould, at the age of 18, secured employment as a fireman in a brick yard and later became a buyer of potatoes for a Minneapolis firm, and later became a dealer in automobiles at Elk River. He disposed of his business in that city and engaged in the garage and oil business at Monticello. He also has an interest in garages and filling stations at Buffalo, Silver Creek, Clear Lake, Becker and Big Lake.

Mr. Gould is a member of the board of education and director of the Wright County State Bank. Fraternally he holds membership in the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Gould married April 7, 1915, Vira Lashbrook, daughter of Cordeil and Cora (Coffin) Lashbrook. Children: Viva Jean, aged 18.

GUPTIL, LOUIS P., merchant, born August 1, 1894, son of Harry L. and Eva O. Guptil. He was educated in the grade and high school at Annandale, in what he regards as the good old days. He served two years during the World war in the 198th Aero Squadron.

Mr. Guptil has been engaged in the grocery business for a period of 35 years, and for the past three years in Monticello. He established his business in that village three days prior to the closing of the bank

in July, 1932, and as a result had a very trying experience. He has weathered the storm of depression and is doing a successful business. Fraternally, Mr. Gupta is a member of the American Legion, M. W. A., and Knights of Pythias.

He married June 17, 1923, Florence S. Melin, daughter of Albert and Justina Melin. They are the parents of Donald, born at Flint, Michigan, aged 7.

GILMER, BERT, son of John and Nellie (Robinson) Gilmer, was born at Howard Lake, Minnesota, August 25, 1894. He graduated from the Howard Lake High School, class of 1912 and during the same year found employment as a nursery salesman for the Howard Lake and Victor Nurseries. He remained in that employment for four years when he engaged in the sale of monuments. This led to his establishment in 1919 of the Delano Granite Works of which he is the proprietor. Mr. Gilmer's persistent and energetic effort has established business connections in Minnesota and neighboring states until today the Delano Granite Works is recognized as among the major industries of Wright County. Mr. Gilmer is an ex-president of the Memorial Craftsmen's Association, was mayor of Delano in 1931 and 1932 and served nine years as a member of the Delano Board of Education. Fraternally Mr. Gilmer is a member of the Masonic Order. He married July 8, 1916, Alice Odell, daughter of John and Helen (Carlson) Odell. She is a graduate of the Watertown, Minnesota High School and had two years normal training at the State Teachers College in St. Cloud, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmer are the parents of two children, Donald 18 and Charlotte 16.

GAGNON, S. L., was born October 10, 1882, son of Joseph and Virginia (Le Meux) Gagnon. He is a tonsorial artist. Mr. Gagnon received a common school education. He married Margaret Rogers, daughter of John and Jane (Pilgrim) Rogers, June 10, 1912. They have three children, Marvin, age 21; Louis, age 19; and Catherine, age 13. Mr. Gagnon is a member of the Foresters. He was reared on a farm in Marysville. He commenced the business of barbering at the age of 15 years at Winslet, 1912; St. Paul, 1914; and at Maple Lake from 1915 to 1935.

HENDRICKS, LAMBERT MANVILLE, was born at Watertown, Minnesota, March 12, 1882, son of Oscar E. and Louisa (Johnson) Hendricks. Mr. Hendricks' grandfather was a territorial pioneer of Carver county, coming to this country as early as 1853 from Smoland, Sweden, and locating at Watertown in 1856.

Mr. Hendricks was reared on a farm near Watertown where he attended the village school and later the Teachers' Training College at St. Cloud from which institution he graduated in 1912. Following his graduation he engaged in teaching and was superintendent of the schools at Donnelly, Minnesota, 1912-1914. He graduated in dentistry from the University of Minnesota in 1917, and in May of the same year enlisted in the Officers Reserve as first lieutenant and was called into active service in August, 1918, and served until the following December. He has retained his service in the Officers Reserve Corps and now holds the rank of major.

He located in Cokato in 1919, and engaged in the practice of dentistry and continues in that work at the present time. Mr. Hendricks is at present a member of the board of education and is vice

president of the Northland Canning Company. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masons and American Legion, which he has served as commander.

Mr. Hendricks married, August 8, 1917, Mabel C. Pierson, born on a farm near Watertown, July 26, 1892, daughter of John C. and Bertha (Kemph) Pierson. They are the parents of three children, born at Cokato, Minnesota: Virginia, born June 1, 1919; James, born August 21, 1923; Barbara Jane, born August 18, 1932.

HANSEN, DR. RORHYE, born January 4, 1897, in Copenhagen, Denmark. He came to St. Paul, Minnesota, Nov. 2, 1902, with his mother. His father having died in 1899. Dr. Hansen lived in St. Paul where he received his preliminary education until after graduation from the University of Minnesota. Son of Johannes and Margretha Hansen. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota in 1927 and served his internship at the Miller hospital and St. Lukes hospital in St. Paul. He practiced his profession of physician and surgeon at Buhl, Minnesota from 1928 until October, 1930 at which time he established his home in Monticello. He served as health officer and school physician at Buhl, Minnesota. During the World War he served in the U. S. navy from May 17, 1917 to January 8, 1919. Fraternally Dr. Hansen is a member of Nu Sigma Nu; Masonic Lodge No. 5, St. Paul and Garfield Lodge No. 145 I.O.O.F. He was married September 12, 1923 to Theresa Engelhart, daughter of John and Mary Engelhart. They are the parents of Joyce Mary, age 7; Carol Margretha, 6, and Audry Irene, 2.

HART, WILLIAM EUSTIS, was born May 30, 1899, son of Nellie F. and Royal B. Hart. He is a physician and received his training at the Washington University Medical School, from which institution he graduated in 1925. He was married in 1926, to Miss Mildred Trembley, daughter of Mary and Ernest J. Trembley. Dr. and Mrs. Hart have three children, Patricia, age 8, William, age 7, Mary, age 6. Dr. Hart served in the U. S. army during the World War from January, 1918, to September, 1919. At the present time Dr. Hart is a physician and surgeon at Monticello, Minnesota.

Dr. Hart owns and manages a small, but well equipped hospital at Monticello, where he is assisted by his wife, who is a trained nurse. He also employs two other nurses. Many serious cases have been taken care of at this hospital which is of great advantage to Monticello and surrounding community.

HEDBERG, CLIFFORD L. Co-publisher of the Cokato Enterprise since 1928, was born in Cokato, Minnesota, January 16, 1906. He is the son of Alfred O. Hedberg, Cokato merchant, who died in 1914. His mother is the daughter of Swan Eckman, an early settler of Stockholm township. Graduating from the Cokato high school (Class of 1923) he attended Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, and in 1925 entered the school of business administration at the University of Minnesota, where he became a member of the national academic fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi. In his senior year, he joined an orchestra of university musicians and toured Japan, China, the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Hedberg returned to Cokato in 1928 and entered into partnership with Carlton R. Lee in the ownership and publication of the Cokato Enterprise. Mr. Hedberg is a member of the Cokato Lutheran church, and politically he affiliates with the republican party.

HAVERTY, THOMAS J. was born in Marysville township, Wright county, June 7, 1872, son of Thomas and Mary (Lyons) Haverly. Thomas Haverly, Sr., came to Wright county in the early sixties and homesteaded a farm of eighty acres in Section 6, township of Marysville. He was a native of Ireland.

Thomas, Jr., owns a farm of 80 acres in Chatham township and 160 acres in the township of Abblon, and has engaged in farming all his life. At present he engages in general farming, but gives much attention to dairying. He has a herd of 32 highly bred Guernsey cows and gives his entire attention to the operation of the farm. In the campaign of 1918, he was elected county commissioner of the fourth district, defeated in 1922, and again elected in 1926 and re-elected in 1934.

HAWKER, CHARLES S., lawyer, born at Delano, Minnesota, October 24, 1868, son of William and Mary E. (Guntli) Hawker, educated Delano public schools, graduated 1895, Hamline University, and St. Paul College of Law, 1902. Superintendent Delano schools 1895-1898. Practiced law at Colfax, Wisconsin 1903-1905. Located at Buffalo October, 1905 and has continued the practice of his profession; elected judge of probate 1916, re-elected, 1918; appointed acting postmaster 1929 and commissioned postmaster June 28, 1930, serving until October 1, 1934. Member of Buffalo Board of Education 21 years; member of library board 6 years; member of A. F. A. M. and I. O. O. F. Married September 22, 1898, Jessie Young Gray, daughter of Thomas J. and Laura (Freeman) Gray. Son, William, born August 6, 1899.

JOHNSON, A. K. Proprietor Cokato Elevator and Milling business, born at Belle Plaine, Minnesota, January 18, 1889, son of John H. and Marie (Bengston) Johnson. Public school education; reared on farm; 1914 to 1917 owned and operated a flour mill; served in the World War, fifteenth division engineering corps. Returning from service engaged in hardware business at Boulder, Colorado; moved to Tecumseh, Nebraska, 1922 and engaged in milling business until 1926 when he came to Cokato and purchased the Osceola Elevator and Milling Company holdings which he has greatly improved. The mill has a daily capacity of one hundred barrels. Mr. Johnson is a member of the A.F.A.M. and has filled all the chairs of the blue lodge at Buffalo, Minnesota. He married June 6, 1917, Edna R. Richards, daughter of John and Kate (McGarry) Richards. Children: Robert, age 11, Marilyn, aged 15.

JOKIE, HENRY H. custom tailor, was born at Grey Eagle, Todd County, Minnesota, June 7, 1899, son of Adolph and Mary Jokie. He was educated in the grade schools and three years instruction in his chosen field of labor at a trade school and a course in designing gent's garments at the Master Designers School.

Mr. Jokie left home at the age of fourteen and found employment in the field of common labor until 1917 when he enlisted in the World war and served until the close of the war in 1919. He entered the service as a member of the Second Minnesota Infantry and was later transferred to Battery E, 123 Heavy Artillery and later was assigned at the headquarters company of the same regiment. He was in the battles of St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and one defensive sector.

Returning from the war in 1921, he engaged his services as a tailor in various cities and in 1928 conducted a custom tailor shop in Minneapolis. He came to Cokato in 1931 and purchased the tailor shop

business of Lewis Hegg and established his present business in which he has been highly successful.

Mr. Jokla was married November 9, 1922 to Saimie Suomela, born at New York Mills, Minnesota, November 29, 1902.

JOHNSON, VERNER P., physician and surgeon, was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, February 16, 1902, son of Charles E. and Ida (Blomberg) Johnson. He was educated in the city schools and graduated from the Southside High school in 1919. He then engaged in teaching a district school in South Dakota. In 1920, he enrolled as a student in medicine and surgery at the University of Minnesota, graduating in 1926. He served his internship in the New York Naval hospital where he was commissioned as a medical officer with the rank of lieutenant and after one year, was transferred to China and spent eighteen months in the Orient. He was then transferred to the Great Lakes, where he resigned his position.

Dr. Johnson located in Delano in 1929, and entered upon the practice of his profession which he has continued to the present time.

He is a member of the honorary medical fraternity, Alpha Omega, and holds membership in the Mt. Olive Lutheran church. He is an independent in politics.

Dr. Johnson was married, December 26, 1927, to Elenora Dowkontt, daughter of Dr. George and Elenora (Putnam) Dowkontt. Mrs. Johnson is of Colonial descent from the mother, having a common ancestry with General Israel Putnam. Children born in Minneapolis: Robert, April 22, 1930, and George, January 2, 1933.

JOHNSON, JOHN, has the distinction of being the last surviving veteran of the Civil War residing in the Cokato community. He was born March 18, 1841, in the parish of Skoraborgslan, Vestergotland, Sweden. He came to the United States in 1859 and located near St. Paul. He enlisted in September 1861 in Co. B, 3rd, Minnesota Regiment. He served in the campaign against the Indians and was in the Siege of Vicksburg. At the close of the war he purchased a farm in Carver County and in 1878 moved to Stockholm township, Wright County and purchased a farm of 180 acres. He resides at present in Cokato village where he is tenderly cared for by his daughter, Mrs. Carl Olson. Mr. Johnson was married in February 1866 to Anastina Larson by whom he is the father of six children, Louis Peter, Victor Emanuel, Hannah, Theodore Levine, Anna Louise, and Oscar Levine; of these Hannah, Anna and Louis are living. Mrs. Anastina Larson died in 1881. He married 1882, Kaisa Marie Kulander; there were three children of this marriage, Gustave Adolph, Melvin and Ellen Wilhelmine, of whom Ellen survives. Mr. Johnson is one of the five surviving veterans of the Civil war residing in Wright county.

JUDE, ARNOLD DEMING, County Engineer, born at Buffalo, Minnesota, November 8, 1897, son of Thomas and May (Deming) Jude, Graduate Buffalo High School, 1916; after completing school engaged his services with Wright County highway department serving under County Engineers Fred Van Krevelen, C. E. Stohl and W. E. Duckett. By practical experience, covering eleven years, and by study of engineering problems, he acquired all the essential knowledge to qualify him for the position of County Highway Engineer to which position he was appointed in 1927 and continues to hold. He served during the World War in Co. 1, S. A. T. C. stationed in Minneapolis and later at

Fort Snelling. Member of York Rite Masons, Shrine and American Legion. Mr. Jude married August 26, 1933, Vivian Malukowsky, born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, November 8, 1907.

KEYES, LEONARD ANTHONY, was born April 23, 1898, son of James and Anna (Wibbli) Keyes. He was educated in the parochial schools of Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, East High School of Minneapolis and University of Minnesota law school. He was married August 31, 1931 to Cecelia Ann Regan, daughter of John and Bridget (McDonough) Regan, and they are the parents of John Leonard, aged 13; Thomas Peter, 11; Mary Cecelia, 10; Martha Ann, 8, and James Francis, 5.



Leonard A. Keyes

Mr. Keyes' father died when he was ten years of age and he worked his way through high school and the state university, working nights for the Minneapolis Tribune and Associated Press as office boy and reporter and spending his vacations in the harvest fields and during his university years was janitor of a Methodist church in southeast Minneapolis.

Mr. Keyes has held the offices of municipal judge and city attorney of Columbia Heights; clerk of judiciary committee, 1927-29 sessions of the legislature; chief counsel of Department of Rural Credits; probate judge of Anoka county and was elected Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District in 1934, embracing the counties of Anoka, Isanti, Sherburne and Wright. Mr. Keyes served as a private in the United States army during the World war and was honorably discharged December 18, 1918. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the State and American bar associations.

KEEFE, GEORGE W. Rev., born December 6, 1895, son of Andrew H. and Annie (Henton) Keefe. He was educated in the Minneapolis public schools, St. Thomas Academy, St. Thomas College and St. Paul seminary and graduated from St. Thomas College in 1913. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1916. He was stationed at the Basilica of St. Mary in Minneapolis, 1919 to 1928; Anoka, 1928 to 1931 and was assistant pastor at Litchfield, Minnesota until September 8, 1931 when he was named pastor of St. Henry's church at Monticello succeeding Rev. J. M. Pilger who was assigned to the pastorate at Ghent, Minnesota.

KEMPER, GEORGE A., (retired) born at Covington, Virginia, March 3, 1857, son of George and Lucinda (Kraft) Kemper. Educated in public schools. Came to Wright County, Minnesota in 1880 and purchased 40 acres in Section 28, town of Victor. Retired from farming in 1911 and established residence in Howard Lake; chairman Victor town board seven years; member of County Commissioners, Wright County from November 1, 1894 to January 1, 1897; mayor of Howard Lake nine years, which position he holds at present. Member of K. P. Murried March 30, 1882. Catherine Aritt, born near Covington, Virginia, daughter of Michael and Ellen (Rayhill) Aritt. Children: Clara (Mrs. George F. Tufford) born May 4, 1886; May (Mrs. John Walton) born May 7, 1890. Mrs. G. A. Kemper died February 24, 1930.

KRITZECK, PAUL H., sheriff, born in Victor township, March 5, 1884. Son of Wencle and Lena (Ostebauer) Kritzeck; educated in grade schools; born and reared on father's farm now owned by him and on which his children were born. Farmer and breeder of pure bred stock (holand china hogs and dairy short horn cattle). Member of school board, district 65, three years; promoter and organizer of Farmers' Co-operative Creamery at Winsted, Minnesota, of which he served as Vice-president six years and is at present one of the board of directors; elected sheriff of Wright county 1930; re-elected 1934; member of Waverly lodge K. of C. No. 1558. Married November 11, 1906, Sopha Kieser, born October 12, 1890, daughter of Frank and Rosa (Kohle) Kieser. Children: Mark, born March 29, 1914; Gearvies, born September 18, 1916; Willard, born August 22, 1904; Lawrence, born April 11, 1921; Florentine, born March 3, 1926; Marietta, born September 29, 1928.

KUKA, HARRY, banker, son of John and Julia (Jaglo) Kuka, born January 13, 1902 at Delano, Minnesota. Graduate Delano high school, 1920 and American Business College, Minneapolis, 1922. Served following firms as stenographer, Lincoln National Life Insurance Company at Minneapolis office, Blodgett Beckley Company at St. Paul office, Aaron Carlson Inc.; assistant cashier, State Bank of Delano, 1925 to 1932; became cashier of Delano State Bank in 1932 which position he continues to hold. He served as clerk of the Delano board of education six years, village treasurer since 1926. Member of Independent Order of Foresters. Married June 6, 1924, Jeanne Connor, daughter of Edward and Evelyn (Ward) Connor, born December 12, 1899 at Valley City, North Dakota. Children, Joan Elizabeth born April 20, 1927, and Jane Adele, born June 15, 1931.

KELSEY, OTTO L., was born in Franklin township, June 24, 1874, and is the son of John O. and Breta (Johnson) Kelsey. He was educated in the public schools and reared on a farm and occupied himself at farming from early boyhood until he reached the age of 29. October 1, 1903, he was employed by the government as an R. F. D. carrier on Route 3 from the Delano post office. He had completed thirty years and three months service when he was retired on a pension. During the period of his service, he traveled a distance equivalent, approximately, to seven trips around the world.

Mr. Kelsey established his residence in Delano in the fall of 1905 and at present resides on Federal Highway No. 12, in an attractive bungalow home located on a four-acre tract of ground and employs his time in gardening.

Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and is the present secretary, having served thirteen years in that position, but not consecutively. He also served for fifteen years as secretary of the Wright County R. F. D. Carriers Association.

He was married March 20, 1900, to Ida C. Wallgren, born December 21, 1881, daughter of John and Ingastina (Swensdotter) Wallgren. Children: Leonard E., born November 26, 1900. (He was educated in the Delano public schools. For a few years he owned and operated a Delano dray line and is employed at present as a letterer at the Delano Granite Works. Leonard married, August 15, 1929, Mrs. Nettie Blacketter Kladifko of Watertown, daughter of Oliver W. and Emma (Wedigan) Blacketter, a widow with one son, George O. Kladifko, born November 8, 1922. The year following Mr. Kelsey's marriage, the family

lived at Hopkins and the following year moved to Delano, their present place of residence. They are the parents of Everret O., born March 3, 1931, and Neva R., born September 17, 1932.) Hattie, died at the age of 24; Hazel, died in infancy; Mildred V., born May 12, 1906, and employed at present by the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., in Minneapolis. All of the above were born on the Kelsey homestead farm in Franklin township. Jennette H., born in Delano, September 7, 1909.

KNUTSON, HAROLD, was reared and grew to early manhood on a Sherburne county farm near Clearwater and during the early years of his life was closely identified with the citizens of this county. He entered the political life in his youth, serving as an appointive officer in the lower house of the legislature in the session of 1897. He entered the newspaper field and in 1916, was elected to congress, defeating C. A. Lindberg in the primaries and gaining his election from the Sixth Minnesota District by a substantial majority. He has served without interruption since that date, and is a member of the Ways and Means committee. He is the publisher of the Wadena Pioneer Press.

KONCHAL, OWEN ALBERT, editor and publisher, born January 4, 1884, son of Albert L. and Kate (Seamonds) Konchal. Educated common schools and business college. Worked on newspapers at Campbell and Burrett; Little Falls Daily Transcript, St. Cloud Journal-Press, Publishers Typesteering Company at Minneapolis; Leeds, North Dakota News, Chester (Montana) Signal; published the Morrison County Democrat at Little Falls; Alexander (North Dakota) Chronicle. Came to Howard Lake May 1915 and July 1, 1915 became the editor and publisher of the Herald. Mr. Konchal married November 7, 1907, Olive M. Ferrell, daughter of Fletcher and Anna (Moody) Ferrell. They have a son, Owen Edward born August 30, 1911.

KRISTENSEN, PETER R., is a native of Denmark, and was born at Esbjerg, July 10, 1886, and is the son of Klaus and Anna (Gylling) Kristensen. He received his education in the public and Ladeland Agricultural school in his native country and is a graduate of the Agricultural College of the Minnesota University.

Mr. Kristensen came to America in 1906, and after completing his course at the university, was employed as a buttermaker at the Cushing (Polk County, Wisconsin) Creamery, and remained in their employ until 1919.

During his employment at Cushing creamery, Mr. Kristensen was awarded (1910) the sweepstakes prize (Wisconsin) for the best quality of butter produced in that state, and in 1916 won the national sweepstakes prize for the excellency of his product.

In 1919, Mr. Kristensen came to Cokato and accepted the position of buttermaker at the creamery operated by the Cokato Creamery Association. Since his engagement by the association, the volume of business has greatly increased from year to year. Fraternally, Mr. Kristensen is a member of the Masons. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and is also a member of the village council.

Mr. Kristensen was married November 16, 1912, to Jeanette Clausen, daughter of Samuel and Carrie Clausen. Children: June, born at Muskogee, Oklahoma, June 29, 1919, and Ardell, born at Cokato, Minnesota, September 5, 1922.

LARSON, ELMER J., born October 15, 1886, at Cokato, Minnesota, son of Charles and Mathilda (Johnson) Larson, educated in Cokato schools. Employed thirteen years as clerk in the J. J. Mubusth store, owner of Cecile Theater 1912 to 1915 operated a ladies' ready to wear store 1918 to 1929, owns a gent's furnishing store of which his wife is the present manager. Served as a member of the village council three years. Commissioned postmaster of Cokato June 12, 1934. Fraternally he is a member of Cokato Lodge Number 134 A.F.A.M. and Modern Woodmen. Married July 10, 1919 Winnifred R. Gustafson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gustafson. They have a son Wayne H., aged 18.

LARSON, ESLE E., R. F. D. carrier, born July 4, 1880 at Cokato, Minnesota. Son of Charles and Mathilda (Johnson) Larson, grammar school education. Employed in Cokato flour mill, five years, proprietor of livery, fifteen years, owner of Cecile Theatre in which he has installed a cooling system; the theater is operated by members of his family. For twenty-five years he has served as R. F. D. carrier from the Cokato post office. Member of Cokato Lodge No. 134 A. F. A. M. Married June 21, 1906 Sarah Gilmer, daughter of William J. and Mary Ann (McKee) Gilmer. Mrs. Larson has served as Worthy Matron of Cokato Lodge Number 179 Order of Eastern Star and Grand Warder of the Minnesota Grand Lodge of the order. Children, Helen Lucile, aged 23 and George Gilmer, aged 20.

LARSON, FRED C., was born at Cokato, Minnesota, April 26, 1889, son of Charles and Mathilda (Johnson) Larson. He was educated in the Cokato schools. He was for ten years in the hardware business at Cokato and later established his residence at Howard Lake, and engaged himself in the same line of business for an equal number of years. Fraternally, Mr. Larson is a member of the Masonic order and has served as W. M. of the Cokato lodge.

Mr. Larson married March 1, 1910, Lillian Zabel, daughter of August Zabel. They have a daughter, Wanda, born at Cokato, March 13, 1911. She is the wife of W. M. Eddy, Jr., of Howard Lake.

LATHAM, FRANK E., dean of Wright county bar, has practiced law at Howard Lake, for more than half a century. Among lawyers his name is well known over the state, and he has had many influential contacts with prominent leaders in the state.

Mr. Latham was born in New Jersey, September 7, 1849, son of Rev. Alanson W. and Charlotte (White) Latham. His parents were natives of Massachusetts. His father for many years was pastor of Methodist churches in Massachusetts, his longest pastorate there being in Enfield. At Pike, New York, he became pastor of a Baptist church, and was active in the Baptist denomination the rest of his years. For a time he was located at Racine, Wisconsin, and in 1865, accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Minneapolis at the corner of First Avenue North and Washington Street. Later he was pastor of a church at Lima, Indiana. He died and was buried at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, in 1879.

Frank E. Latham was an infant when his father returned to Massachusetts and some of his early schooling was acquired in Wisconsin at Geneva. In 1865, before he was sixteen years of age he enlisted at Milwaukee as a drummer boy in the Union Army, was an educator, teaching in Minnesota and Iowa. For four years he was super-

intendent of schools at Shakopee and was a resident of that city for eight years. While at Shakopee he took up the study of law, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar. He had established his home at Howard Lake in 1878, and since 1880 has enjoyed an exceptionally large and profitable law practice. His work as a lawyer has covered many districts outside his home community. For seven years he maintained an office in Minneapolis in partnership with C. A. Pidgeon. Mr. Latham is a member of the Wright County and Minnesota State Bar associations. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in the session of 1887. He has always been a staunch independent Republican in matters of politics, and while a minister's son, he has attended churches of all denominations. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He first married Emma Simmons of Excelsior, Minnesota, who died in 1878, leaving one son, Burdette M., who is a resident of Howard Lake, and a traveling salesman. He married Kate Nash, and they have three children, Margaret, Gladys and Ione. In 1880, Mr. Latham married Linnie LaDow. She died in December, 1928, the mother of four children: Fny is the wife of Rev. L. W. Porter, pastor of the Congregational church at Sleepy Eye; Doris E. is pastor of the Sylvan church in Wright county and is the wife of Earl E. Hayes, Wright county farmer, and they have two children, Earlene and Doreen; Frank died when fourteen years of age, and one other child died in infancy. Ernest Molloy, a foster son, is pastor of the Church of Christ at Rochester, Minnesota.

LAUZER, JOHN F. was born in Woodland township, August 18, 1862, son of John and Anna (Brabec) Lauzer. He was educated in the public schools. He was reared and grew to manhood on his father's farm which he purchased in 1902, embracing 127 acres in Sections 19 and 30, T. 118, R. 26. During the years of his farming operations which continued until 1906, he was honored with numerous official positions: Supervisor, assessor and director of School District 37. He was elected county commissioner from the third district in 1896, serving from 1897 to 1901 inclusive. He came to Waverly in 1906 and engaged in carpenter work, retiring from active work in 1930. Since becoming a resident of Waverly he has served as president and member of the village council. He is a member and has filled the chairs of Howard Lake Lodge No. 82, A. F. and A. M.

Mr. Lauzer married November 14, 1889, Mary Brabec, daughter of John and Mary (Holtzkrecht) Brabec. They are the parents of Mabel and Alice, both deceased.

LEE, ROBERT FRANKLIN, was born March 31, 1899, son of J. F. and Annie M. (Getchell) Lee. He was educated in the Annandale schools, graduating from the high school in 1917 and Hamline University, class of 1923. Mr. Lee has followed farming as a vocation since his graduation from Hamline. He served in the World war, having been inducted into the U. S. army October 10, 1918, as a member of Co. I, First Regiment of the S. A. T. C., at the University of Minnesota. He was honorably discharged December 20, 1918. Mr. Lee was elected a state representative from the 27th legislative district in 1932 and re-elected in 1934. He is a member of the American Legion Post No. 176 of Annandale.

Mr. Lee was married January 1, 1935, to Lillian E. Alberg, daughter of Peter Alberg of South Haven.

LEAHY, PATRIC HENRY, was born in St. Paul, on St. Patrick's Day, 1861, the son of John and Mary (Harrington) Leahy. Mr. Leahy has the distinction of being the first child baptized by Archbishop Ireland, following his elevation to the priesthood. Mr. and Mrs. John Leahy and family located on a farm of 80 acres in Section 17, T. 120, R. 26, Maple Lake township in 1867, and on this farm the son, Patrick, was reared and remained until he was 25 years of age. In his boyhood, he attended the pioneer district school and by subsequent study and reading, acquired a good education.

In 1886, Mr. P. H. Leahy came to Maple Lake and built the first hotel in the village, which he continued to operate for 15 years. In 1901, he purchased the hardware business conducted by Fred Oberle and established himself in the building used by the Catholic people as their first house of worship.

Mr. Leahy was married November 24, 1885 to Mary Moore, born February 17, 1864, daughter of John and Sarah (Meara) Moore. Children born at Maple Lake, Minnesota: Sarah (Mrs. C. M. Woolley), Francis M. (elected clerk of court in 1920 and has continued to serve since that date), Ruth (Mrs. A. L. Wrucke), Lillian (Mrs. L. F. Welsman), James, Belle (Mrs. H. J. Prendergast), Howard, Harvey.

LEARNED, ABIGAL EUGENE, was born at Beaver Center, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1876, son of Eugene H. and Susan (Hayford) Learned. He was educated in the grade schools at Waverly and a business course in a Minneapolis college.

After completing his education, he secured employment as assistant at the Cargill Elevator in Waverly for a period of two years, and later served as assistant hostmaster of Waverly for six years, later postmaster of Waverly, twelve years. He served as deputy register of deeds of Wright county eight years. In the fall of 1922 he was elected register of deeds, a position he continues to hold at the present time.

Fraternally, Mr. Learned is a member of the A. F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and K. of P.

Mr. Learned married June 7, 1905, Mabel M. Redmond, daughter of William and Sarah E. (Ellis) Redmond. Children: Lloyd, born March 3, 1906; Vera (Mrs. Raphael Hstrup), born January 4, 1909; Bradley, born March 28, 1920; Shirley, born September 17, 1923.

LEE, CARLTON RANDOLPH, born at Cokato, Minnesota, November 19, 1907, son of Carl and Edla (Holmstrom) Titrud. He graduated from the Cokato High School in 1924. He was employed as a teller in the First National Bank, 1924-1925. He graduated in journalism from the University of Minnesota in 1930. He was a member of Sigma Nu (academic) and Sigma Delta Chi (Journalistic) college fraternities. He is a co-publisher and owner of the Cokato Enterprise. He married September 2, 1933 Elvera E. Hedberg, daughter of Alfred and Alice (Eckman) Hedberg.

LEE, JAMES FRANKLIN, was born September 11, 1858, son of James and Rebecca (Burcham) Lee, territorial pioneers. He was reared and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He attended the district schools and in 1879, enrolled in the Teachers Training College at St. Cloud from which he was graduated in 1882. For nearly ten years he alternated teaching with farming. In 1891, he purchased a farm in Section 24, town of Southside. He has served Wright county as county

superintendent of schools and as state representative to the legislature, sessions of 1911 and 1913. Mr. Lee is one of the successful farmers of the county, is deeply interested in the schools and is an active member of the Methodist church. He has served on the board of education at Annandale for twenty-four years.

He married, July 12, 1888, Annie M. Getchell, daughter of Nathaniel and Alma (Wing) Getchell. Children: Alma M. and Robert F.

LEITER, FRANK. Son of Joseph and Catherine (Froelich) Leiter, born in Woodland township, April 8, 1873. He was educated in the Montrose schools. He has been actively engaged in farming and for years was closely identified with the progress of the Montrose community. He was one of the promoters and directors of the Montrose Creamery and part owner and operator of the Montrose Flour Mill. He later moved to Delano and contributed liberally to the business development of the city; he built the Buick Garage and Leiter Oil Station and operated the same for twenty-seven years when he transferred the business to his son, Oscar. He constructed four residences and his home residence with its landscaped grounds bordering on Crow River is one of the most attractive and sightly places in Wright County. He was married May 26, 1896 to Christine Warzetha, by whom he has five children, Anthony, Oscar, Leonard, Helen and Bernice. Fraternally Mr. Leiter is a member of the M. W. A. and Catholic Order of Foresters.

LINDGREN, JOHN A. was born in Sweden, April 14, 1873, son of John A. and Bertha Lindgren, who came to America in 1873 and homesteaded a claim in Silver Creek township and engaged in general farming. Here John A. Lindgren, Jr., grew from boyhood to manhood. At the age of 20, he left home and for two years clerked in a store in Minneapolis and then engaged his services as a traveling salesman for the Jewell Nursery of Lake City, Minnesota. At the end of this period he took a course in the St. Cloud State Teachers College, and subsequently became interested in the mercantile business and in June, 1901 in partnership with Joseph and John Roman, under the firm name of Lindgren and Roman Bros., opened a general merchandise store in Monticello. January 1, 1910, Mr. Lindgren took over the entire business. He was successful and became one of the substantial business men of the village. He later retired from business and is now a resident of St. Cloud, Minnesota. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Lindgren married December 28, 1895, Mary Louise Roman of Big Lake, Minnesota.

LILJA, GUSTAVE HENBERT, born December 3, 1903, son of Swan and Ellen (Larson) Lilja. He is a high school graduate. He grew to manhood on his stepfather's farm. In 1924 he obtained employment in the Monticello grain elevator for two years and in 1928 he again was re-employed by them, which position he occupied until December 1, 1933 when he took over the ownership of the plant.

Fraternally, Mr. Lilja has served as commanding officer of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias lodges and as Secretary of the I. O. O. F. for a period of three years. Mr. Lilja was married August 31, 1932, to Dorothy Bradford, daughter of Charles and Mary Frances (Tennison) Bradford. They are the parents of a son, John Bradford, born January 25, 1935.

LINDSLEY, FRANK H., born at Cherry Valley, Ashtabula County, Ohio, January 28, 1855, son of Horace and Elizabeth (Giddings) Lindsley, niece of Joshua Giddings, the renowned abolitionist. Crippled in boyhood, he engaged his time in study, attended high school, in 1880 graduated with degree of Bachelor of Arts from Thiel college at Greenville, Pennsylvania; taught school, 1880-1881, read law with W. P. Howland, of Jefferson, Ohio, 1883. In 1884 came to Delano and opened a law office and has continued in the practice of his profession, elected superintendent of schools, Wright County 1888 and served three terms. Commissioned postmaster of Delano July 27, 1897 and served for five and one-half years. He has served as president of the Delano board of education and as vice-president of the Wright County Bank. He has been a continuous resident of Wright County since 1884 with the exception of the years 1905-1907 when he became a resident of the newly organized county of Dunn, North Dakota where he was engaged in farming and law practice. Mr. Lindsley married, September 24, 1885, Anna M. Smith of Greenville, Pennsylvania. She died November 1, 1913. Children, Laura E. (Mrs. W. L. Quigley) born June 12, 1889, died November 1, 1913, Mark Gerald, born January 23, 1898.

LOBERG, ARTHUR M., Banker, born at Minneapolis, January 24, 1888, son of Andrew O. and Thea (Thompson) Loberg. He was reared on a farm in town of Middleville and received a grade school education. At the age of fifteen he left the farm to accept a position as clerk in the O. J. Mabush store and in 1908 to accept a position with Wyman and Partridge of Minneapolis. In 1909, he returned to Cokato to serve as assistant postmaster, which position he held until 1913, when he occupied himself for a period of two years in selling life insurance.

Mr. Loberg was commissioned postmaster of Cokato, June 16, 1916, and served until May 1, 1925. At the conclusion of his service as postmaster, he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Cokato, which position he continues to hold. Mr. Loberg is a director of the Northland Canning Company and during his entire residence in Cokato has been identified with the Lutheran church, having served as church treasurer several years and actively engaged in Sunday school work for sixteen years, and is at present assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

He was married September 20, 1916, to Elvina Larson, daughter of Charles and Mathilda (Johnson) Larson. They are the parents of two children (adopted), Betty Jane, aged 17, and Dean W., aged 16.

LOCH, JOHN D., was born at Watkins, Minnesota, September 3, 1888, son of Theodore and Elizabeth (Burggraf) Loch. He was reared on a farm near Watkins until he reached the age of 19, and was educated in district schools and graduated from the Eden Valley school in 1905. He secured employment with the lumber firm of H. J. Wartman and subsequently there was a partnership formed with J. P. Arendt, and he continued in their employ up to the present time, and came to Maple Lake as manager of their yard in 1916. He has served as a member of the board of education for a period of six years and during the past five years has served as clerk. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus at Waverly, Minnesota.

He married June 18, 1913, Anna Tellers, daughter of Joseph and Agnes (Meulners) Tellers, born November 20, 1888. Children: Norbert, born April 1, 1914; Basil, born May 18, 1917; Julius, born April 12, 1920; John, Jr., born May 27, 1929.

LUNDEEN, JOHN, was born in Vestergotland, Sweden, January 5, 1864, son of Andrew and Anna (Erickson) Lundeen. He came to America with his parents in 1879, and the same year, after a brief residence at Brockton, New York, he came to Wright county, and his father purchased a farm in Section 29, township of Albion.

Mr. John Lundeen was educated in the schools of his native country. He was married April 16, 1887, to Eva Margaret Nelson, born October 12, 1866, daughter of John and Anna (Johnson) Nelson. In 1888, he moved onto the farm he now occupies, consisting of 40 acres, which he has increased to 122 acres, located in Sections 29 and 33, township of Albion, and the farm is now operated by his son, Edwin. He has prospered with the years, and in 1930, Mr. and Mrs. Lundeen took a trip to Sweden and visited their relatives in scattered sections of that country, including Mr. Lundeen's birthplace in Vestergotland, and the home of Mrs. Lundeen's parents in Smoland.

Mr. Lundeen, at the age of 71, is hale and hearty, as is evidenced by the fact that in the month of September, 1935, he rode a truck frame with his son, Joseph, to Lima, Ohio, a distance of 668 miles, and made the return trip in a school bus body fitted to the truck frame.

Mr. and Mrs. Lundeen are the parents of: Alice, who died in childhood; Carl Oscar, born December 27, 1890; Walter, born December 16, 1893, who entered the World war service and was located at a training camp in Georgia; Joseph, born April 11, 1897, and served during the World war in the naval transport service for one and one-half years; Edward R., born November 18, 1900, and Henry U., born March 21, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Lundeen raised a girl from childhood, and she bears the name, Agnes Amelia Lundeen, born May 20, 1898.

LUNDSTEN, MALCOLM L. was born at Lester Prairie, Minnesota, October 14, 1899, son of O. N. and Alice (Bardwell) Lundsten. He graduated from the Hutchinson high school in 1907. He enrolled as a student at Hamline University in 1917 and in 1918, joined the navy and served during the World war. At the conclusion of his service, he again entered Hamline University and graduated in 1922. In 1922-1925, he was employed in banking institutions in Minneapolis and Hutchinson, Minnesota, and then became associated with the Hutchinson Leader Publishing Company and remained until 1927. In partnership with others, he organized the Buffalo National Bank, May 7, 1927, and is at present vice president and cashier.

LUNGWITZ, H. N., born September 8, 1880, son of Emil A. and Carrie Lungwitz. He was educated in the grade and high school at Dubuque, Iowa. He is the present cashier of the Wright County State Bank at Monticello. He has served as president of the Wright County Bankers' Association and president of the District Bankers' Association. Mr. Lungwitz was married to Anna M. Helgersson. They are the parents of Ann, aged 9 and Dale Jerome aged 4.

MALONEY, C. P. was born June 1, 1879, son of Ann Carroll and Charles Maloney. Mr. Maloney received his education at the rural school at Henderson, high school at Mankato Normal, and also attended the University of Minnesota. He was married September 20, 1910, to Miss Katherine Quinn. At present, Mr. Maloney is printer-editor-publisher of the Maple Lake Messenger. He was the youngest town clerk to serve Sibley county; he served as clerk of Jessenland township. He is acting secretary of Star Creamery, Sibley county; president, Maple Lake Commercial club; member of Maple Lake village council; county

chairman, Democratic Committee; lecturer, Waverly Council, Knights of Columbus; official of Wright County Agricultural Society. Mr. Maloney is also farm owner, member of Lake Region Cooperative Oil Association.

Speaking of his early life, Mr. Maloney stated that he was born in a log cabin in Jessenland township, Sibley County, Minnesota. He dug ginseng to earn the price of his first real suit of clothes. With an unfinished common school education, Mr. Maloney entered high school which was completed with funds earned by working on a farm and teaching in rural schools. He qualified for city superintendency by courses in normal schools and the University of Minnesota. He purchased the Maple Lake Messenger and took possession May 1, 1917, without any previous experience in the art of printing or any training in the newspaper field. He made many failures and learned that it takes courage for a young man to make his way without help from any source, but felt that America is truly a land of opportunity.

MAYER, MRS. ELLA MARGARET, daughter of John and Elvina Buckman. Mr. Buckman served as county commissioner for eight years. Mrs. Mayer was educated in the public schools of Maple Lake, and married Paul Mayer in Seattle, Washington. She engaged in the millinery and confectionery business.

Mrs. Mayer is a member of the Minnesota American Legion Auxiliary, county chairman of Women's Federated Clubs, Oracle of the Royal Neighbors, president of the American Legion Auxiliary at Maple Lake, chief ranger of the Ladies Catholic Order of Foresters and county chairman of the Roosevelt and Garner clubs. She is postmistress of Maple Lake, having been commissioned by President Roosevelt.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayer are the parents of Andrew J., aged 27, a student in dental college, and Jesse P. aged 20.

MELLON, ALONZO SHAVER, merchant, born at Pleasant Valley, Ontario, Canada, January 7, 1873, son of John and Mary Jane Mellon. He was educated in the public schools of Wright county, coming to America with his parents in 1875 and settling on a farm near Howard Lake. He has been actively engaged in farming all his life and is deeply interested in agricultural problems.

In 1923, he moved to Waverly and engaged in the general mercantile business. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., M. W. A., and K. of P. lodges. In 1934, he was elected state senator from the twenty-seventh district, comprising Wright county.

Mr. Mellon was married in 1896 to Angie Doyle, of Scotch and Irish descent. She is a manicurist. Children: Everett and Annie.

MATTSON, OLE, was born at Hvitsand, Vermland, Sweden, April 23, 1855, son of Mathias and Mary (Iverson). Mattson who came to America in 1866 and homesteaded land in section 10 in the then unorganized township of Stockholm. On this farm Mr. Mattson assisted his father in the development of the farm and grew to manhood. Educated in the public schools of Sweden and Stockholm town, he has augmented his education by study and reading and has become one of the best informed citizens of the township, especially in those matters that pertain to township, county and state government. He has served his township as chairman of Supervisors, clerk 14 years, justice of the peace and clerk of school district 97 for 15 years. He served ten years as county commissioner of the Fifth District and was

recognized throughout Wright County as an honest, capable representative of the county's best interests. He was elected treasurer of Wright County in 1891 and served one term when he was nominated and elected representative and served during the 1897 session with credit to himself and his constituents. He is, at present, engaged in farming and with the aid of his sons owns and operates a farm of 200 acres. He married September 26, 1880 Christina Dellin, daughter of P. J. and Carrie (Halstenson) Dellin. Children: Agnes; Milton (deceased); Arnold, (deceased); Mabel, (deceased); Arnold 2nd, (deceased); Alice; Henry (deceased); Cora; Ada; Enfrid; Chester; Ethel; Winnie and Dell.

MATTSON, ALFRED, was born in Vermland, Sweden, November 28, 1867, son of Stephen and Kari Mattson, who came to this country in 1869, and located first in Minneapolis, where he remained for a brief period and about 1870, settled in Stockholm township, where he purchased a farm of 240 acres, part of which is in Section 2 and part in Section 11.

Alfred Mattson was educated in the public schools and reared on his father's farm, where he continues to reside, owning part of the original farm of his father, and in addition thereto, owns 40 acres in Section 11 and 160 acres in northern Oregon.

Mr. Mattson was married January 23, 1901, to Mary Gabrielson, born in Vermland, Sweden, May 21, 1880, daughter of John and Anna Gabrielson. They are the parents of: Albin, born March 22, 1902; Amy, born February 18, 1904, married June 15, 1928, to Dr. Clayton K. Strop, and are the parents of Floyd, born December 5, 1929; Ruth, born November 20, 1905; Walter, born May 5, 1907; Arthur, born January 5, 1909; Willard, born November 24, 1910. He is a civil engineer and is employed at present as assistant in the county engineer's office at Buffalo.

MULLER, ALBERT D., was born September 15, 1882, son of Alex and Apollonia Muller. Mr. Muller is in the furniture and undertaking business. He received a common school education. He married Miss Ethel McAlpin, June 8, 1910, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Wellton) McAlpin. Mr. and Mrs. Muller have four children, Robert Michael, Margaret Mary, Raymond Bernard and Catherine Frances. Mr. Muller was mayor of Maple Lake for thirteen years and a member of the school board for nine years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

MEYER, CHARLES J. was born at Arlington, Minnesota, June 8, 1873, son of Andrew and Henrietta (Narr) Meyer. He was reared on a farm and educated in the grade schools. In developing himself in his chosen field of work, he spent one year as a helper in a cheese factory at Penn, McLeod County Minnesota. Several years as an assistant buttermaker at Arlington, and six and one-half months at the Star Creamery near Henderson, Minnesota.

Mr. Meyer attended the dairy school of Minnesota University and in 1904, was a member of the class to receive one of the first series of diplomas. Mr. Meyer has served as buttermaker at Rockford four years, Litchfield, Minnesota four years, New Auburn, Sibley County, Minnesota, twelve years. In March, 1918, he came to Delano as buttermaker in charge of the creamery operations of the plant, which now ranks fourth in the volume of product produced by the creameries of his native state.

In 1899, while employed at Rockford, he was awarded the sweep-stake prize by the State Dairymen's Association, his butter scoring 98. Mr. Meyer was awarded in 1918, a gold medal by the United States Naval Department for the superior quality of his butter. At the national convention of the Buttermakers Association, held in Mason City, Iowa, in 1921, he was awarded a silver medal as second prize for superior quality of butter in the milk class.

Mr. Meyer married June 13, 1899, Mary Kohle, born August 26, 1875, daughter of August and Mary Kohle. Children: Lillian (Mrs. Albert Lemmerman), born June 6, 1901; Willard, born March 16, 1907. Mrs. Mary Meyer died February 12, 1922. Mr. Meyer married second, June 8, 1927, Mrs. Emma Tomuliz.

MOORE, CHARLES, Miller, was born in Woodland township December 27, 1867, son of John W. and Minnie (Schultz) Moore. He was reared to farm pursuits, but at an early age became a miller and engineer, and was employed at Waverly, Litchfield and other places. In 1891, he homesteaded 160 acres in northern Wisconsin.

In 1897, in partnership with his brother, Fred W., he purchased and operated the Bonniwell mill, and in 1899, purchased his brother's interests and became the sole proprietor until September 26, 1904, when the mill was destroyed by fire. The Howard Lake Milling Company was then organized and a larger mill was erected. In time, Mr. Moore acquired the interests of his co-partners and continued to operate the mill with entire satisfaction to its patrons. He installed modern machinery which enabled him to produce a superior quality of flour. He met with marked success, as is evidenced by the tribute received from a leading newspaper of the county, which reads as follows: "Among the manufacturing interests of Howard Lake, none are more worthy of note than the Howard Lake Milling Company."

In company with many other business men of the country, he has met with reverses during the period of the depression, but those who know his courage and indomitable spirit, are convinced that he will overcome all obstacles to his future success. He has the good will, confidence and co-operation of the entire community. Fraternally, Mr. Moore is a member of the Knights of Pythias and M. W. A.

He was married September 6, 1899, to Anna McKlin, daughter of William and Mary (Gorman) McKlin. Three children were born of this union, Evelyn (Mrs. George Lane) aged 34, Edwin, 27, and Helen, 23. Mrs. Moore died August 29, 1929, and he married second, November 11, 1931, Lizzie Wilding.

MCDONNELL, JAMES P., born at Waverly, Minnesota, October 6, 1886, son of James P. and Catherine (Cullen) McDonnell. He was educated in the public schools and attended the University of Wisconsin and Harvard college. He became crippled in the use of his legs in boyhood. This restricted to some extent his natural love for out door sports of which he was keenly interested. He had a natural bent for journalism and when only eight years of age started the Waverly Star, printing in pencil news items relating to the community and sold his paper on the streets. There was a gradual evolution from a press he had fashioned with his own hands to a cylinder press and culminating in the purchase of the Waverly Tribune and a consolidation of the two papers. He has continued to retain an interest in the Star which serves as a pleasant reminder of his boyhood effort. Mr. McDonnell engaged in newspaper activity on city dailies and country weeklies until in December 1926 he became joint owner and manager of the Buffalo Journal which by purchase was consolidated

with the Wright County Press in 1930 under the name Journal-Press. In 1929 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for Lieutenant Governor of Minnesota.

Mr. McDonnell takes a keen interest in taxation problems and in 1932 was elected vice-president of the Minnesota Taxpayers Association and in 1933, chosen president which position he continues to hold. He has been listed for regular radio talks over station W. C. C. O. and is in demand as a speaker on the plans and purposes of the organization he serves. In January, 1935, his work was broadened by his election as president of the Central States Taxpayers Association comprising twenty-two states. He is frequently called upon to deliver addresses in different states and has given radio talks over a coast to coast net work. Mr. McDonnell was married May 28, 1923 to Sadie Hatcher. They are the parents of Marilyn, born September 21, 1927 and James, born October 30, 1931.

McDONNELL, FRANK, editor Waverly Star, was born at Waverly, Minnesota, son of James F. and Catherine (Cullen) McDonnell. He was educated in the public and parochial school. In early boyhood, he became a printer's apprentice in the office of the Waverly Star, published by his brother, James, and is at present a co-partner with him in the publication of the Star. During the administration of Governor John A. Johnson, he was oil inspector for Wright county, and he served as postmaster for eight years during the presidency of Woodrow Wilson. He is a devout member of St. Mary's Catholic church.

McEachern, ALBERT O., son of Angus and Anna (Eppel) McEachern, was born at Delano, Minnesota, November 16, 1897. He is a graduate of the Delano, Minnesota high school, class of 1912. He applied himself to the study of telegraphy and for fourteen years was in the employ of the Great Northern Railway at the Delano station. He was commissioned postmaster of his native city April 19, 1935 which position he holds at the present time. He served in Company F of the Eighteenth Engineers during the World War and is a Post Commander of the American Legion Post Number 377 of Delano. He was married November 11, 1924 to Grace M. Welker, daughter of Edwin and Minnie (Zierath) Welker of Waconia, Minnesota. They have a son, Robert, born March 9, 1927.

NARVERUD, ALLEN V., Hardware dealer, born September 28, 1904, son of A. A. and Marie Beven Narverud. Graduate of Howard Lake High School, 1926. Became associated with father in hardware business 1925 and at his death the same year succeeded him as president of the corporation known as the Howard Lake Hardware Company, a position he continues to hold. Married June 10, 1926 Eva Goettl, daughter of Fred and Eva Goettl. Member of Howard Lake Lodge 82 A.F.A.M.

NELSON, BERNHARD, born in Norway, December 10, 1852, son of Edward and Sarah Karnie (Hanson) Nelson, came to America with parents, 1854, settled in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, moved to Carver County 1864. The father enlisted in the civil war and died of small pox and is buried near Nashville, Tennessee. Bernhard moved to Cokato in 1869. Educated in the public schools of Carver County and Cokato. Secured employment as a clerk in John Allen's (brother-in-law) store and later purchased a part interest. Later he disposed of his interest in the store and with his step-brother purchased 80 acres in section 35, Cokato township and engaged in farming. He was

joined by his mother and family in 1876. He disposed of this acreage in 1910 and resides at present on a nineteen acre tract joining Cokato village. Mr. Nelson has served as chairman of the Cokato town board and for a period of six years as member of the Wright County board of commissioners, serving three years as chairman. During this period he has an honorable record, a leader in highway development, it was through his efforts that the state department adopted the present system of safeguarding motorists by marking, with posts and cable, sharp curves and embankments on our public highways. He was a staunch supporter of the Wright County agricultural society and it was largely through his efforts that the present fair grounds were purchased by the County. Mr. Nelson has taken an active interest in dairy development and was one of the organizers of the Cokato Creamery Association and became one of its directors. Mr. Nelson was married, first, March 1, 1877 to Betsy Holmberg, daughter of Ole and Ingri Holmberg by whom he had a daughter, Cecelia (Mrs. Nels P. Nelson) born October 14, 1878. The mother died in 1879 and Mr. Nelson married, second 1882 Mary Olson of Carver County. Children: Ida, Charles, Mabel, Stella, Rudolph, Allan, Bernhard W., Olive and Earl. All are living except the three first named. Mrs. Nelson died August 1906. Mr. Nelson married, third, March 1914, Martha Mattson-Sundstrom, daughter of Lars and Christina (Westerberg) Mattson. They have a son, Malcolm Wallace, aged 20.

NELSON, A. WILLIAM, is a native of Wright county, having been born in the town of French Lake, December 8, 1890, son of Albert and Selma (Mahltila) Nelson. He was educated in the public schools and Minnesota Business College at St. Paul. He was reared and lived on a farm until he reached the age of 17. Completing his education, he was employed two years in a store at Annandale, clerked for a period of five years in a Minneapolis store and for four years was employed by the Quaker Creamery in Minneapolis, and then engaged in farming in the Cokato territory and later engaged his services as manager of the Farmers' Store at Waverly, and later was employed as manager of the DeSoto Creamery. He is at present the manager of the Farmers' Store at Cokato, which position he has held for the past seven years. He is at present a member of the village council and one of the board of directors of the Co-operative Burial Association of Cokato.

Mr. Nelson was married May 12, 1917, to Amanda Hanno, daughter of Maryanna (Kallinen) Hanno. Children: Ruth, born in Minneapolis, January 13, 1918; Ernest, born in Cokato April 14, 1923; Lavona, born in Minneapolis, January 21, 1927; Wyman, born at Cokato, September 26, 1928; two other children born to them died in childhood.

NEY, ALBERT H., Banker, was born at Henderson, Minnesota, March 16, 1887, son of Henry and Mathilda Ney. He was reared in poverty on a farm, being the eldest of six children. He received a high school education and his further education was financed by teaching in rural schools, enabling him to attend a commercial college and summer courses at the University of Minnesota. His teaching experience covered a period of two years in rural and semi-graded schools.

Mr. Ney, in 1912, became office manager for Nelson Bros. department store at Luverne, Minnesota, which he resigned in 1916 to accept the position of assistant cashier of the Dodge State Bank at Dodge, North Dakota. He left this employment in July 1917, to enter the service of his country in the World war, enlisting in the Dickinson Machine Gun Co., and sailed with this company for Europe December

14, 1917. He remained with the Dickinson unit until January 18, when he was transferred to the First U. S. Division and was with this branch of service in the battles of Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne and several defensive engagements until the armistice, when he continued with his division in service in Germany until August, 1919, being honorably discharged in October, 1919.

In December, 1919, Mr. Ney was elected cashier of the First National Bank at Delano, and remained until June 1924, when he accepted the position of cashier of the Maple Lake State Bank, which he has continued to retain. Mr. Ney is a member of the American Legion. He married, May 26, 1920, Elsie Krebs, daughter of Henry and Emma Krebs. They are the parents of Robert E., born March 30, 1921.

NELSON, WILLIAM A. was born in Cokato township, May 13, 1883, son of Nels Peter and Frederika (Oeste) Nelson. Mr. Nelson was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. He remained on the farm until 1909, when he moved to Eveleth and later to Kinney, Minnesota, finding employment in a mine for a brief period and then engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of Williams and Nelson. He sold his interest in 1910, and engaged his services as a clerk for local merchants. The village grew in population and when incorporated, Mr. Nelson served as Justice of the peace, member of the council and later as president of the village.

About 1913, he came to Cokato to manage his father-in-law's farm and later engaged in the bottling business. (See page 111.) Mr. Nelson has been secretary of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran church at French Lake for twenty years. He is also secretary of the (Finnish) Bethany Old Peoples Home at Cokato, established in 1931.

Mr. Nelson married, October 31, 1908, Hannah Ylijarvi, daughter of Peter and Emma (Frisk) Ylijarvi. This union was blessed with ten children: Hazel, born June 7, 1909; Ellen, born November 14, 1910; Arthur, born May 26, 1912; Emma, born December 29, 1913; Eva, born October 12, 1917; Margaret, born October 15, 1919; Evelyn, born June 17, 1921; Edith, born January 7, 1923; Peter, born December 19, 1924; Jacob, born August 15, 1926. Mrs. Hannah Nelson died November 29, 1927, and he married second, October 25, 1929, Mrs. Helmi Saari-Napola, a widow with one son, Leslie, born June 27, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have opened their home to a nephew, Lawrence Nelson, born June 26, 1908.

NORRIS, GEORGE H. was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, August 20, 1870, son of Thomas Alfred and Anna (Britton) Norris, who were born in England. He spent his boyhood in Canada and received his early education in the public schools at Jarvis and Welland, Ontario, at which latter place he finished his high school course. He then became connected with the Grand Trunk Railway Co., in the traffic department, and was employed by the company in St. Thomas, Hamilton, Niagara Falls and other places in Ontario province. About 1890, he moved to Port Huron, Michigan, where he was employed as inspector by the Central Traffic Association of several railroads going through that city. In 1892, he entered the employ of the Port Huron Engine and Thresher Co., in the sales department. He left this company to enter the medical school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1898.

He commenced the practice of his profession in Port Huron, Michigan, and moved to Clearwater, Minnesota, in 1902 and in 1905 to Anandale, Minnesota, at which place he continues the practice of his

profession. He has always been interested in public life, being chairman of the local committee of the Republican party, and has not wavered in his allegiance. He has been a member of the school board in Annandale and president of the village council, and at present is health officer of the village, having previously served two terms as county health officer of Wright county.

He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. and was the first District Deputy Grand Master of the order for the counties of Wright, Becker and Anoka, and has also been a member of the Masonic order for several years. He has served his profession by being president of the Wright County Medical Society.

In 1900, he was married to Jennie M. Sloan, daughter of Andrew C. and Frances E. (Greenfield) Sloan of Port Huron, Michigan, to which union was born George Sloan, Robert Britton, Frances Elizabeth and Nell Thomas Norris. George is living in Los Angeles; Robert located in Minneapolis, Frances married G. C. Heldinger, and is living in Tulsa, Oklahoma, while Nell is attending the medical school of the University of Minnesota, and will graduate in 1935.

The doctor thought it his duty to offer his services to the government in the World war, and enlisted in the medical department of the U. S. army in April, 1917, and was honorably discharged in February, 1919. He is at present holding a commission as major in the medical reserves of the U. S. army. On his return from the army he helped to organize Annandale Post No. 176 of the American Legion in Annandale, and was its first commander. His wife was the first Unit President of the Auxiliary to the American Legion at the same place. The doctor has been adjutant of his post, and at present is its treasurer and historian.

O'BRIEN, REVEREND F. C., pastor of St. Timothy's parish, was born in Helena township, Scott County, Minnesota, November 22, 1873, son of John and Elizabeth (Delaney) O'Brien. As a young boy he attended the district schools of his native county. At the age of fourteen, he was living in Rice county where he attended the district schools and the Faribault high school, and later taught in the rural schools of Rice county.

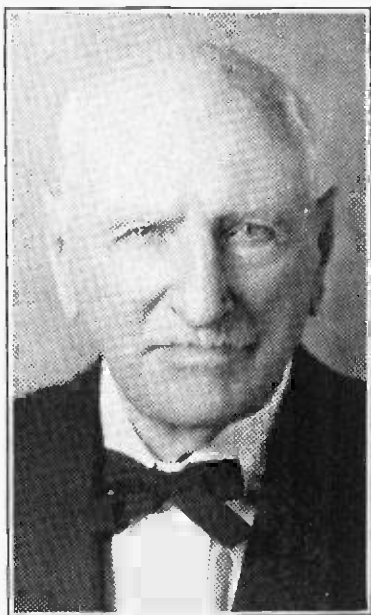
He decided to enter the Catholic ministry and entered St. Thomas College and graduated in 1896. He completed his philosophical studies at the Catholic University of America at Washington D. C., and entered St. Paul Seminary and took his theological studies.

Father O'Brien was ordained in 1902 to the priesthood by Archbishop Ireland, and at once appointed curate to Reverend James O'Heily of the St. Anthony parish in Minneapolis and two years later assumed his present work as rector of St. Timothy church at Maple Lake, and of the Mission St. Charles in Chatham township. Many changes and much advancement during the years that have passed. A beautiful parish house has been built and a new church erected.

Father O'Brien is a strong temperance advocate and has exerted a marked influence in subduing the liquor business and was a strong factor in furthering the adoption of laws tending to restrict the traffic in liquor. He takes a deep interest in educational matters and in every movement tending toward the betterment of the community. He is greatly admired by protestants and Catholics alike. Father O'Brien is known by his friends as the "Dean of the Soo Line," having been appointed in 1909 by Archbishop Ireland as the head of the deanery at Maple Lake, which includes the parishes of Holy Name, Hamel, Loretto, Buffalo, Maple Lake, Annandale, Watkins and Eden Valley.

O'HAIR, DR. PATRICK. was born in the parish of Kilfornora, Ireland, February 24, 1848, the son of Patrick and Mary (O'Laughlin) O'Hair. He came with his parents to America in 1849 and his father found employment as a railroad laborer, but soon became a contractor in the construction of road beds. This work called for many changes

in his place of residence. He was employed in Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Iowa.



Dr. Patrick O'Hair

Dr. O'Hair attended the public schools in Ohio and later attended McLean's Business College in Iowa City. He qualified as a teacher and taught rural schools in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and a portion of the time thus expended in Wright county. He recalls that the late W. D. McDonald, of Annandale, was one of his pupils when he taught a district school in the town of French Lake. The income from teaching enabled him to meet the expense of his medical education at Iowa State University from which institution he graduated in 1880.

Dr. O'Hair engaged in the practice of his profession for a brief period in Minneapolis, but in 1881, he came to Waverly and established himself in his chosen profession and also owned and operated a drug store. He retired from active practice in 1930.

Dr. O'Hair recalls many incidents of interest covering the period of his fifty years service as a practicing physician. Many of his trips to rural patients were made on horse back and the roads were at times well nigh impassable in the winter and early spring. In his early practice he covered an extensive territory, extending to points in Carver and Meeker counties. On one of his winter trips to visit a patient in French Lake, he secured a livery rig and when he reached Albion town, the roads became impassable for his team and he was compelled to tramp a path for his horses for a long distance; there was a break in their harness which he had difficulty in repairing, but he succeeded in reaching the home of Charles Chevalier in French Lake town, where in an exhausted condition, he remained over night and reached the home of his patient the next morning, and on reaching Waverly, he found it necessary to visit a patient at Watertown.

Dr. O'Hair has served the village of Waverly as their health officer for a long period of years and is a devout member of St. Mary's Catholic church.

A democrat in politics, he has taken a keen interest in local, county, state and national campaigns, and has frequently served as a delegate to county and state conventions of his party. He has taken a firm

stand for constructive legislation in suppression of the evils of the liquor traffic and strongly favors county option.

Dr. O'Hair married September 20, 1892, Ollie Cecelia Kemb, born in 1871, daughter of David and Margaret (Day) Kemb. Children: Margaret (Mrs. B. F. Moll), born at Waverly, April 27, 1894, and Robert Francis, her twin brother; George Robert, born June 22, 1897, and John P., born January 12, 1900.

O'ROURKE, JOHN E. was born April 10, 1891, son of Michael W. and Bridget O'Rourke. He was educated in the elementary schools of Mable Lake town, was reared on a farm and has followed that employment, owning and operating a farm in his native township. He is recognized as one of the most successful and progressive farmers in his section of the county.

He has the confidence of the people of his community, evidenced by the fact that he has been a director of his school district for 15 years, town supervisor 3 years and chairman of the town board 2 years. He was elected representative to the lower house of the legislature in 1934 and takes a keen interest in the advancement of town and county affairs. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the fourth degree of that order. He is a devout member of the Catholic church.

Mr. O'Rourke was married April 28, 1917, to Cecilia M. Kaiser, daughter of Joseph and Catherine Kaiser. They are the parents of Luverne, aged 16 and Winifred, aged 11.

PALMER, CARL O. Grocer, born October 17th, 1899 at St. Paul, Minnesota, son of Oscar and Nellie (Anderson) Palmer. Graduated 1917, South Saint Paul High School. Assistant City Engineer 1918-1927, City Engineer 1929-1933. Came to Buffalo September 1933 and became proprietor of Palmer's Grocery. Member of A. F. A. M. and I. O. O. F. Married September 14, 1929 Dorothy Dahlstrom, born March 28, 1900 St. Paul, Minnesota, daughter of Erick and Hannah (Pierson) Dahlstrom. Daughter, Dorothy aged 5.

PALMER GILBERT. was born at Watertown, Minnesota, October 15, 1894, son of Emil and Huldah (Milford) Palmer. He was reared on a farm in Carver county and has a grade school education. He was called into service in the World War and was stationed at Camp Lewis, state of Washington, for a period of two months.

Mr. Palmer was married January 16, 1919 to Anna Wagner, daughter of Henry and Louisa (Strauch) Wagner. He engaged in farming and became deeply interested in dairy development. In 1929, he was elected to membership on the Board of Directors of the Delano Creamery, and the following year was chosen president and manager, a position he has held continuously from that date. The advancement made by the Delano creamery under his direction has brought this institution into general notice throughout the state. It ranks first among the creameries of the county in production and measuring its development from 1929 to 1935 shows a distinct increase in output. Comparing the production of 1929 with the production of 1935, the figures show an increase of 1,444,108 pounds of milk and cream. The total sales in 1935 have been \$250,614.

Mr. Palmer's recognized executive ability has led to his election as President of the Minnesota Association of Local Creameries. Three hundred sixty-seven creameries are represented in the organization. He is also President of the Independent Dairy Association of the state.

Mr. Palmer takes a deep interest in education, serving as president of the board in School District No. 48, and is at present president of the Wright County Rural School Association, which has done much to advance and develop the rural schools of the county. He is also president of a farmer's organization that has for its purpose the extension of fire protection to farmers in the Delano Community.

Mr. Palmer is an active member of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Delano and has served as treasurer for the past fifteen years.

PETERSON, AUGUST. Merchant, born January 5, 1897 in Vester-gotland, Sweden, son of Henry and Anna C. (Swenson) Peterson. Educated in public schools of Sweden and Minneapolis. Came to America with parents, 1888, who located in Minneapolis. Learned printing trade in Veckohladet office. Came to Buffalo September 1, 1897 as foreman of the Buffalo Standard and continued until April 1900. He secured employment as a printer in Minneapolis for a time, returning to Buffalo to accept a position as clerk in L. G. Gilbert's store. Clerk in State Senate 1899 and P. O. Messenger, 1901. Entered employ of J. L. Burkland as clerk in 1901 and continued until 1915 when he purchased an interest and the firm became Burkland and Peterson of which he is now an equal partner. Mr. Peterson is an active member of the Mission church and has served for a period of years as superintendent of the Sunday School. Married, December 2, 1908 to Ellen A. Stromberg, born at Buffalo, Minnesota March 9, 1882, daughter of O. E. and Carrie (Anderson) Stromberg. Children, Harold born November 21, 1909; Lillian (deceased) born July 11, 1913; Bernice, November 8, 1914; Raymond, December 12, 1917.

PETERSON, OSCAR J. County Treasurer, born in Minneapolis, August 7, 1872; son of John M. and Lizzie (Anderson) Peterson. Educated in public schools, business course at Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter. Worked on farm as a boy, clerked in stores Cokato and Annandale, served as deputy register of deeds 1897-1898, real estate and machinery business 1899-1908. Elected register of deeds 1908 and continued to serve until 1923; deputy register of deeds 1923 to 1926, elected county treasurer 1926 which office he continues to hold. His term of office expires in 1938 when he will have completed thirty years service as a county official, a record of service not equalled by any other Wright County official. Married November 18, 1912, Alma Anderson, daughter of Herman and Christine (Peterson) Anderson, born February 9, 1882, died February 21, 1935. Daughter, Helen Kathryn, born December 28, 1915.

PETERSON, W. E. funeral director, born at St. Paul, Minnesota, January 14, 1897, son of Andrew and Charlotte (Peterson) Peterson. He was reared on his father's farm in Rockford township. In early youth he secured employment with the N. P. railway as a dining car assistant. Later he learned the barber trade and was employed in Minneapolis shops prior to his purchase of a barber shop at Maple Plain which he continues to own. Becoming interested in the profession of an embalmer and funeral director he engaged his services with the trade being employed by leading funeral directors in Chicago, Illinois for two years and was employed at Delano for four years. Mr. Peterson is a graduate of Worsham School of Anatomy, Sanitary Science and Embalming, Chicago. He came to Buffalo in 1929 where he established himself in his present business. He is also a member of the firm of Pearson and Peterson, funeral directors at Maple Plain.

and from 1933 until the present year has been associated with his brother Harold in the same profession at Monticello. Mr. Peterson was married August 15, 1928 to Doris M. De Camm, born at Maple Plain, Minnesota, January 1, 1904, daughter of Harry and Sarah (Sutherland) De Camm. They are the parents of a son, Donald Walter, born March 19, 1933.

PETERSON, RICHARD M., was born at Cokato, Minnesota, May 6, 1899, son of Charles R. and Mary (Chelgren) Peterson. Graduating from the Cokato high school in 1915, he attended Carleton College at Northfield, for two years and three years at the University of Minnesota. He specialized in electrical engineering and graduated in 1920. In 1927, Mr. Peterson returned to Cokato and accepted a position as assistant cashier of the State Bank. Following the death of his father, he became executive vice president.

Mr. Peterson was with the colors for seventy days during the World war. He is a republican in politics and an active member of the Lutheran church, being a member of the church choir and a teacher in the Sunday school. He is a member of the Tau Bet Pi and the Theta Psi college fraternities; belongs to the Commercial Club and Lakeside Golf Club, and his favorite sport is fishing.

Mr. Peterson married June 28, 1924, Portia Hazel Martin of Minneapolis, daughter of Peter and Hannah C. Martin, of Norwegian parentage. Children: Charles R., born May 26, 1926; Carolyn Mary, born February 12, 1930, and Bruce M., born November 14, 1932.

PETERSON, LEONARD C., born at Cokato, Minnesota, July 20, 1894, son of Andrew and Anna (Anderson) Peterson; graduate from Cokato High School, 1914, and St. Paul Business College. Clerked in drug store owned by father. Served in World war in medical detachment of 351st Regiment and was in over-seas service. At termination of service again resumed employment as clerk in Roberts and Tinwahl's drug store in Minneapolis for a brief period and then returned to Cokato where he was employed as drug clerk in his father's store which position he continued to hold until about 1928, when he entered the confectionery and restaurant business in which he is engaged at present.

He is a member of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Peterson married August 8, 1919, Myrlela A. Nelson, daughter of Magnus and Hilma (Anderson) Nelson, born in Sweden. They are the parents of Clair B., born July 1, 1920; Jack Wesley, born October 10, 1925; Patricia J., born September 9, 1931.

PETERSON, HAROLD T., funeral director, born in Rockford township, Wright County, September 6, 1906, son of Andrew and Charlotte Peterson, educated in the Buffalo, Minnesota public schools, graduate of Moler Barber college of Minneapolis, 1925, served apprenticeship in barber shops of Minneapolis 1926, 1927, engaged in barber business at Maple Plain, graduated from Worsham College of Embalming, Chicago, 1929. Returned to Maple Plain and engaged in barbering and assisted his brother W. E. Peterson in funeral directing and embalming, located in Monticello, 1933 and engaged in the funeral directing business. Married August 16, 1932, Ruth Ten Eyck, born at Wyzata, Minnesota, July 5, 1908, daughter of William and Amanda (Nelson) Ten Eyck. They have a daughter born July 3, 1934.

PHILLIPS, EDWARD ALBERT, physician and surgeon, born at Groton, South Dakota, December 12, 1883, son of Charles E. and Elizabeth (Edwards) Phillips. Educated, high school, Big Stone, South Dakota; graduate, 1907, Hamline college of Physicians and Surgeons; interne St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis. Served in World War medical service at Fort Riley, Kansas, November 14 to December 6, 1918. Engaged in practice of his profession in Delano. Member of Minnesota State; American and Wright County Medical Associations. Fraternally he is a member of the Phi Rho Sigma; I. O. O. F.; M. W. A.; E. O. E.; and a Scottish Rite and Shrine Mason. Married September 29, 1909 Emma Mara. They have a daughter, Elizabeth Mara (Mrs. Brett Miller).

PRALL, EMIL H., was born at New Ulm, Minnesota, May 3, 1885, son of John D. and Johanna (Schmidt) Prall. He was educated in the Buffalo schools, and is a graduate of the Minnesota Business College in Minneapolis, 1904, and a graduate (1908) in pharmacy from the University of Minnesota. In his early years he clerked in Schmidt's drug store in Buffalo for eleven years, and during his college vacations was employed as clerk in Buffalo stores.

Following his graduation in pharmacy, he opened a drug store at Annandale, which he continues to own and operate. During his residence in Annandale, he has been secretary of the Commercial Club, member of the village council and village recorder. He was chairman of the Wright county division of the Pharmaceutical Association for two years. Mr. Prall takes an active interest in instrumental musical organizations and is deeply interested in athletic sports.

He was married October 29, 1918, to Teresa Raiche, born May 10, 1890, daughter of Euzeb and Kate (Dougherty) Raiche.

POGREBA, A. C. was born in Franklin township, November 11, 1879, son of Paul and Otilia (Klick) Pogreba. He was reared and grew to manhood on his father's farm in Franklin township and educated in the district schools. At the age of 23, he engaged in the drayage business at Delano for two years. He then moved to Minneapolis where he was employed by the Street Railway Co., as a motor-man. In 1906, he returned to Delano and opened a retail sales room for liquors in which business he continued until 1915, when he opened a pool and soft drinks room, and in 1927 he became a wholesaler in soft drinks in which business he is engaged at present.

Mr. Pogreba possesses a strong and pleasing personality and has been connected with the administration of city affairs as councilman for five years, and is now serving his fourth year as mayor. Fraternally, Mr. Pogreba is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Catholic Order of Foresters.

He was married June 26, 1906, to Josephine Fautsch, daughter of Gottlieb and Frances (Buhl) Fautsch. Children: Laura (Mrs. Edmund Dalheimer), born March 1, 1907; Helen, born May 31, 1910, and Grace, born September 17, 1917.

RACKLIFFE, CARL L., born in town of Albion, May 11, 1883, son of Charles and Julia (Travis) Rackliffe. He was reared on a farm in his native township until he was ten years of age when his parents established their residence at Jenkins, Minnesota. When he was fifteen years of age, the family moved to Buffalo, Minnesota, where Carl attended the Buffalo schools and graduated from the high school in 1911.

In 1911, Mr. Rackliffe enrolled as a student at the Kansas City (Missouri) Veterinary College, from which he graduated in 1915. Returning to Buffalo with nothing in the way of equipment except a small kit of surgical tools, he no sooner stepped from the train until he responded to a call for service. He qualified under the state laws to practice his profession and remained in Buffalo until 1917, when he established himself at Watertown, and in the fall of 1919, located in Delano, where he has developed a successful practice.

Mr. Rackliffe married October 14, 1915, Sadie Violet, born at Buffalo, April 4, 1894, daughter of Jule and Hartmas (Sarre) Violet. Children: William C., born at Buffalo, December 4, 1916; Violet Marie, born at Delano, June 6, 1922; James C., born at Delano, March 24, 1934.

RADER, THOMAS R., born on a Hennepin County, Minnesota, farm, May 12, 1862. He remained on the farm until he reached the age of twenty-one. He was educated in a pioneer country school. Mr. Rader came to Delano in 1883, and established his residence and engaged in the well digging business and continued in same for forty-nine years when he retired from active business. During his active years, Mr. Rader's range of business covered a radius of about forty miles from Delano, and it is estimated that he dug and repaired at least one thousand wells.

Fraternally, Mr. Rader is a member and has filled chairs in the Delano Lodge of the I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Episcopal church. He has served as a member and as President of the village council.

Mr. Rader was married April 3, 1886, to Mattie Murphy, daughter of John and Hattie (McKinley) Murphy. Children: Vera (Mrs. Rollie Walters) born October 14, 1888; Clarence M., born October 21, 1890. He married Margaret Babcock and they are the parents of Peggy Jane, Allan and Sarah.

REITER, ALBERT G., was born at Plainview, Minnesota, May 7, 1882, son of Julius J. and Henriette (Wagner) Reiter. He was educated in the Plainview public schools and is a graduate of the Rochester, Minnesota Business College. He was reared on a farm. He was employed as a bookkeeper for Reiter Bros. Grocery four years when he moved to Powers Lake, North Dakota and secured employment in a bank. In 1915 he returned to Minnesota and established the McGregor State Bank which he moved to Howard Lake in October 1934 and established the Security State Bank with a capital stock of \$20,000 and a surplus of \$4000. Mr. Reiter is the present cashier. He was a member of the McGregor Board of Education for a period of twelve years. Mr. Reiter was married September 3, 1907 to Erena M. Schultz, daughter of William L. and Ernestina (Rosaleach) Schultz. They are the parents of five children: Kenneth, 27; Victor 26; Howard, 21; Erena, 18; and Verna 17.

RADTKE, CARL, born in Gurzno, West Prussia, January 13, 1877, son of Michael and Julia (Block) Radtke. Educated in public schools of Germany. In his youth he was apprenticed to a blacksmith for three years, his father paying the son's employer \$50 and supplying the boy's clothing. Mr. Radtke labored without other compensation than board and clothing. When the three years expired he was employed for one year in the Grubb Munitions factory at Essen and later found employment at his trade in other German cities. Mr. Radtke came to America in 1902 and located at Buffalo where he was employed

for varied periods of time by John Olson, Gustaf Peterson and Stromberg brothers. In 1910, Mr. Radtke engaged in business and built a shop on the lake shore and constructed his present residence. The shop was moved to its present location in the fall of 1933. Mr. Radtke was admitted to United States citizenship in 1905. He has by energetic effort and good management acquired ownership of an eighty acre farm in Middleville township. Mr. Radtke was married March 17 1904 to Bertha Bonk, daughter of Carl and Augusta (Block) Bonk, born June 1, 1885 in Cleveland, Ohio. Children, Edwin born May 6, 1905, Margaret born June 16, 1906.

RIDGWAY, ALFRED M., was born near Columbus, Wisconsin, January 29, 1863, son of Joseph and Margaret (Phillips) Ridgway. His boyhood days were spent on the home farm. He attended the district and high school and in 1882 engaged his service as a clerk in Minneapohlis drug stores and became a registered pharmacist. In 1887 he entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota and was graduated in the class of 1890. In July of that year he came to Annandale and opened an office. In his forty-five years of continuous practice he has, through extensive reading and post graduate work, perfected himself in his chosen profession. He is numbered among Annandale's most progressive citizens and has been a leader in every movement for the civic improvement of Annandale. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. F. A. M. He has, as his associate in practice, L. H. Bendix, medical graduate of the University of Minnesota, class of 1930. Dr. Ridgway was married September 20, 1892 to Viola Ponsford, daughter of William and Mary (Townsend) Ponsford, pioneer residents of Wright County.

ROUSSEAU, VICTOR, physician and surgeon at Maple Lake, was born at French Lake, July 20, 1872. The local schools supplied him his early educational advantages. In 1891, he graduated from the Valparaiso University in Indiana, with the Ph. G degree. In 1905, he took his medical degree at the University of Minnesota. For one year he was an interne in the St. Luke hospital at St. Paul, and for a time substituted for a doctor at Annandale. On April 1, 1907, he located at Maple Lake where he has been given an important round of duties as a practicing physician and surgeon. He is a member of the Wright County and Minnesota State Medical Associations.

Doctor Rousseau married, November 19, 1908, Ada Wilhelmina Planer. Dr. and Mrs. Rousseau have two children: Maurice C. a student of Medicine at the University of Minnesota, and Basil J., attending the Minneapohlis School of Arts. Dr. Rousseau is a Catholic, a member of the Holy Name society, the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America. He has been health officer of Maple Lake for twenty-four years.

RUNDQUIST, NELSON A., veterinary surgeon, has been prominent in his profession and in the civic and public life of Wright county for a number of years. Doctor Rundquist in the June primaries of 1934, was nominated for State Senator from the Twenty-seventh District, his vigorous campaign winning the nomination for him from the incumbent senator.

Dr. Rundquist was born August 12, 1888, at Buffalo in Wright county, son of Peter N. and Christine (Olson) Rundquist. After an education in the grammar and high schools of Buffalo, Nelson A. Rundquist took up the study of veterinary medicine and surgery. He first

attended Kansas City Veterinary College, and in 1919 was graduated with the degree D. V. M. from the Chicago Veterinary College. He entered the United States Army for service in the World War in 1917 before completing his studies. With the Veterinary Corps, he was stationed on duty at Camp Dodge, Iowa, until January, 1918, and received his discharge to complete his veterinary course. After the close of the war he re-enlisted and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps and served in the Reserve until 1933.

For the past fifteen years he has been successfully engaged in practice at Annandale, from which community his professional service covers a wide range of territory. Doctor Rundquist is a member of the Minnesota Veterinary Association, belongs to the American Legion and the Masonic fraternity.

On September 16, 1918, he married Florence R. Sutton of Brainerd, Minnesota, daughter of Chester E. and Ada (Huxtable) Hutton.

RUBEY, HERBERT FREELAND, born July 31, 1882, son of W. S. and Sarah E. Rubey. He was educated in the public schools of Shenandoah, Iowa and the Y. M. C. A. school at Des Moines, Iowa. In early youth he learned the printer's trade and in 1897 was at Shenandoah, Iowa; in 1901, foreman of the Daily Telegraph at Atlantic, (Iowa) 1905, Denison (Iowa) Review; 1908, Carroll (Iowa) Times; manager-partner Glidden (Iowa) Graphic in 1910; editor Beaver Creek (Minnesota) Banner, 1912-13; editor, Morton, (Minnesota) Enterprise 1914-16, and Morton Enterprise and Franklin Tribune, 1916-18. Manager Fergus Falls Tribune, 1918-20 and of Fergus Falls Daily Free Press 1920-21. Mr. Rubey came to Monticello in June 1924 and entered into partnership with C. A. French in the publication of the Monticello Times and purchased Mr. French's interest in January, 1935. He married October 9, 1904, Rosa E. Mace, daughter of Lafayette and Mary Mace of Glidden, Iowa.

ROHOLT, CHRISTIAN L. was born at Norway, April 24, 1887, son of Lars S. and Laura B. (Larson) Roholt. He came to America in 1906, and located at Superior, Wisconsin, and entered the grade schools and graduated from the high school in 1912. In 1914, he graduated from the college department of the State Teachers Training College of Superior. He entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota in 1914 and graduated in 1918. He took his internship in the Minneapolis General Hospital and entered upon the practice of his profession in Minneapolis in June 1919. In November, 1919, he entered practice in South Haven and took charge of the Weum hospital. In 1921, he located at Waverly where he has established an emergency hospital and has continued in the practice of his profession.

During his residence in Waverly, he has served during the past 14 years as a member of the Board of Education, and is at present the president of that body. He is also the village health officer and deputy coroner of Wright county. During the World war he enlisted in the medical reserves in April, 1918, and was discharged from service in November, 1919. Dr. Roholt is vice president of the Rural School Officers Association of Wright county. He is also a member of the State and Wright County Medical Associations and a member of the American Medical Association and is also a retained surgeon of the Great Northern Railway and a member of their medical association.

Dr. Roholt was married June 22, 1920, to Maria Broen, daughter of E. M. and Juliana (Hansen) Broen. They are the parents of: Hartvig, born at Waverly, July 27, 1922; Elaine, born May 25, 1925.

SWANSON, SETH JOHN, born at West Union Carver County, Minnesota, January 15, 1857, son of Swan and Bengta (Nelson) Swanson who came to America in 1854 and settled in Carver County and later at Acton, Meeker County, where they were neighbors of the Baker family who were massacred by the Indians a few weeks following



Seth John Swanson

the removal of the Swansons to Wright County where they homesteaded eighty acres in Section 8, Stockholm township, increasing their acreage, by purchase, to 200 acres, eighty acres of which was in Cokato township. Here the subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and aided in the development of the farm.

Mr. Swanson married March 17, 1881, Mary Stella Nordine, daughter of Andrew and Anna (Christopherson) Nordine, born in Vermland, Sweden, April 12, 1856, and came with her parents to America in 1867. After their marriage they settled on the father's farm in Cokato township which they operated for a period of two years when they purchased the one-half interest of Magnus Holmstrom of the firm of Love and Holmstrom, dealers in general merchandise. A few years later the father purchased the interest of J. N.

Love and the firm of Swanson and Son was established, which continued to operate under varied partnership relations until 1903, when the business was sold to Ostlund and Westerberg. Mr. Swanson represented Wright county in the state legislature, sessions of 1893, 1895, 1917, 1919, postmaster at Cokato, 18 years, twenty years treasurer of the board of education, member of the village council, director and vice president of the State Bank of Cokato. Children: Ernest Winfield, born January 24, 1882; Estella Winifred, born April 6, 1884; Harold Clarence, born October 8, 1886; Agnes May, born April 3, 1890; and Clifford Carlton, born March 4, 1897. During all these years Mr. Swanson has been a recognized leader in every effort tending to promote the industrial, educational and social advancement of his home city.

SCHMIDT, EMIL T., Druggist, was born September 9, 1879 in Buffalo township. He is the son of Traugott and Margaret (Herman) Schmidt. He received his early education in the public schools and graduated from the University School of Pharmacy in 1900. He was reared on his father's farm. He was employed as a clerk in Shlumin Brothers' Drug Store for several years and purchased the same in 1904 and has continued in the drug business during the intervening years. He established the first agency in Wright County for the sale of Ford cars in 1909 and during that year sold two cars. In the years

that followed he sold annually, an average of seventy cars. Mr. Schmidt has served eight years on the village council. He married September 12, 1906 Alice M. Wheeler, daughter of Andrew and Angeline (Stephens) Wheeler. They are the parents of Mary A. born at Buffalo, Minnesota, April 17, 1915. Mr. Schmidt's business career exceeds that of any other Buffalo business firm with one exception.

SMITH, MILTON. (of Scotch descent), born October 31, 1870, son of Dryden and Elizabeth (Hines) Smith. He was employed for sixteen years as Superintendent of the Itasca warehouse in Minneapolis and during the winters from 1912 to 1921 as a grain buyer. He started the Lake Ida Resort in 1912 and since 1921 has devoted his entire time to his resort business. Mr. Smith was married in 1898 to Luella McNier.

STUBBS, WILLIAM H. born at Long Lake, Minnesota October 19, 1874, son of Milo and Louisa (Cook) Stubbs. He was educated in graded and high schools, Minneapolis. He was reared on a Hennepin County farm on the north shore of lake Minnetonka. He came to Wright county March 1, 1919 and purchased a farm of seventy acres in Monticello township. He has a herd of purebred Holstein cattle and is recognized as a progressive farmer. He is president of the Wright county Farm Bureau and the Farmers Cooperative Creamery of Monticello. He has filled the chairs in Garfield Lodge No. 145 of Odd Fellows. Mr. Stubbs was married September 15, 1909 to Irma Gardner, born at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, December 26, 1880, daughter of Addison S. and Louise (Heberlin) Gardner. They are the parents of Lois May, born June 28, 1910; Constance, born May 6, 1912; Janice Mabel, born December 9, 1913; Walter L. born July 20, 1916 and Donald W. born July 4, 1924.

SWANSON, CHARLES A. one of Cokato's successful business men, is the son of Swan and Bengta (Nelson) Swanson, who were among the first Swedish settlers of Stockholm township (1863) and territorial pioneers of Meeker county, having located in the town of Aeton in 1854.

Charles A. was born in Stockholm township, August 29, 1870. He was educated in the public and graded schools, and in 1904, completed the course in funeral directing and embalming at the University of Minnesota and secured a state license to practice his profession.

Upon completing his schooling he engaged his services as a clerk in the general store of S. J. Swanson & Co. In 1902, he entered into partnership with A. O. Hedberg and purchased the J. W. Larson furniture and undertaking business. This partnership was discontinued in 1914, and Mr. Swanson became the sole proprietor.

In 1934, Mr. Swanson transferred his Cokato business to his son, Carl, but continues in business as a partner with R. B. Haaglund in conducting the funeral directing and furniture establishment at Litchfield, Minnesota, under the firm name of Swanson and Haaglund, which firm succeeded Dewey Johnson in 1929. Mr. Swanson continues to reside in Cokato.

He was married June 29, 1897, to Selma Paulson, daughter of Peter and Carrie (Peterson) Paulson, born October 6, 1874. Children, born at Cokato, Minnesota: Grace, August 16, 1899; Genevieve (Mrs. Harold Sanderson), January 4, 1904; Carl, February 13, 1908. Mr. Swanson and family are members of the Cokato Lutheran church of which he has served as trustee.

TITRUD, VICTOR O. was born in Stockholm township, April 15, 1878, son of Olof M. and Korrin (Lee) Titrud. He was educated in the public schools. He grew to manhood on his father's farm. At the age of 26 he embarked in the hardware business on a small scale in Cokato village with limited capital and no business experience. He gradually worked his way into the plumbing, and implement business in conjunction with the hardware and became successful. In 1929 he sold his business but in 1932 he formed a partnership with Chester Ogaard and Ernest Juntilla, and again engaged in the hardware and implement business. Mr. Titrud, during his residence in Cokato has served as President of the village council, assessor, member of the board of education for sixteen years and six years as village treasurer. He is a member of the Lutheran church. He was married January 17, 1911 to Alma E. Swenson born at Maynard, Minnesota, daughter of Peter and Tilda (Smithberg) Swenson. They are the parents of Arlene, born July 14, 1906; Vincent, born November 9, 1912; Irma, born August 17, 1914; Corinne, born September 18, 1916; Hillard, born September 24, 1919; and Jeanne, born December 30, 1920.

TISCHLER, JOHN A. Local Editor, Delano Eagle, born in Vienna Austria, August 15, 1876. Son of Stephen and Theresa (Schneider) Tischler. Came to America with his parents in 1881. Educated in public and parochial schools of St. Paul. After completing a short business education, went to work for the West Publishing Co., and later Pioneer Press Co., and Brown, Treacy and Co. September 28, 1897 engaged services with the Eagle Printing Co., as paper ruler, bookblinder and foreman of bindery, and has continued in their employ. Was member of village council for six years, during which time he furthered the purchase of the present village playground. Present treasurer of board of education. Organized St. Peter Court, Catholic Order of Foresters of Delano, Minnesota, and served as secretary of the court for 22 years. Was state trustee of the order for six years and was enrolled in the Legion of Honor Third Degree for meritorious services rendered. Married April 26, 1899, Mary B. Diedrich, daughter of Leonard and Emma (Eppel) Diedrich. Children: Florence (Mrs. Raymond Yates) of Buffalo; Eleanor (Mrs. C. J. Burch), Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Laura (Mrs. Fred Bemis) and John of Oakland, California; and Margaret at home. Mr. Tischler has been a forceful supporter of every movement tending to advance the interests of the Delano community.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM JAMES, born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 31, 1855, son of Andrew and Hannah (Ridley) Thompson. He received a common school education. He came to Monticello in 1875 and secured employment in a blacksmith shop for seven years where he learned the trade which he subsequently followed. He was employed one year in a Minneapolis shop and after several years spent elsewhere returned to Monticello and operated a shop in partnership with Christian Neuman whose interests he purchased and in 1908 established with his son Raymond, the firm of Thompson and Son, operating as a general machine and blacksmith shop. Mr. Thompson has served as fire chief 38 years, village recorder 20 years and village treasurer 3 years. He is a charter member of Garfield Lodge No. 45, organized November 30, 1888 and the Knights of Pythias, organized in 1925 and became a member of the Masonic order January 18, 1910. He has been a member of the following insurance orders: M. W. A., Independent Order of Foresters and Court of Honor. Mr. Thompson joined the Independent Order of Good Templars in 1874 and has judiciously kept

his pledge of abstinence, and also united with the grange the same year, and for several years was captain of the Newell Town Camp of Sons of Veterans. Mr. Thompson married March 25, 1879, Orietta A. Struson, daughter of Jonathan and Caroline A. (Bailey) Struson. They are the parents of the following children: Lettia, (Mrs. Bert V. Davis) born August 5, 1880, Cella, born January 30, 1883; Raymond, born May 11, 1885 and Lida, born September 26, 1886.

THOMPSON, DR. ARTHUR, is the director of the Cokato hospital which was formerly the residence of Peter Stevenson. The hospital was established about 1916 by Doctors Flom and Kuello.

It has undergone marked improvement in the construction of an annex and furnishes accommodations for fourteen patients.

At present there is a staff of three graduate nurses. There is an average monthly registration of thirteen patients.

The hospital is equipped with X-ray apparatus and other essential modern equipment. It is available for use by other eligible physicians.

THOMSEN, EMIL O., merchant tailor and dry cleaner, born September 14, 1882 in Nordland, Norway, son of Edward and Trina Thomesen. Educated public schools Norway and America. Came to America 1910. Learned tailoring trade in Norway and continued business in America; located in Minneapolis 1910-1916. Came to Buffalo in 1916 and established present business. Served as Secretary and Treasurer Buffalo Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Company for the past ten years. Member A. F. A. M. and I. O. O. F. Married September 8, 1918 Inga Johnson, born January 18, 1884 in Gudbrandsdal, Norway, daughter of Hans and Mary (Thorsplace) Johnson. Children: Edward P. 16, Marion H. 15, Erling O. 12.

WELCH, THOMAS P., for ten years has filled the office of county attorney of Wright county. In his law practice and as a public official he has shown outstanding ability as a vigorous trial attorney and prosecutor.

He was born in Jacksonville Township, Chickasaw County, Iowa, June 5, 1897, son of Michael and Cecella (McGuire) Welch.

Thomas P. Welch after the family came to Minnesota, attended district school in Cottage Grove township. In 1916 he was graduated from St. Thomas Academy and subsequently completed a commercial course and his pre-legal work there. His studies were interrupted during the World War, and in August, 1918, he was sent to the Field Artillery Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, where he completed the preliminary course of training and was discharged November 27, 1918, with the rank of first lieutenant. During 1919-22 Mr. Welch attended the St. Paul College of Law. He took his law degree in June, 1922, and had been admitted to the bar March 23, 1922. After graduating, he was in the law office of John I. Davis of Benson, Minnesota, until May 1, 1924, and on the first of June of the same year opened his own office at Monticello. He retained a law office at Monticello until November 15, 1927. In August, 1925, Mr. Welch was appointed county attorney of Wright county, and in 1926, he was elected to that office without opposition. He was re-elected in 1930, and in 1934 was nominated and elected for a third consecutive term. Mr. Welch for two years was honored with the office of president of the Eighteenth Judicial District Bar Association, and has served as vice president and president of the Minnesota Association of County At-

torneys. He is a member of the Minnesota State and American Bar association, is an independent in politics, is a Catholic, a member of the American Legion and Knights of Columbus, serving the latter order as grand knight 1933-35, Waverly Council No. 1556. He is a director in the Buffalo National Bank.

Mr. Welch married Mary Lillian Peifer, daughter of John C. and Susan (Konsbruck) Peifer, July 8, 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Welch have one daughter, Mary Patricia, born March 2, 1931.

WESTRUP, ALBERT, was born October 1, 1871, son of John and Teresa (Knott) Westrup. He was educated in the public schools and St. John's College at Collegeville, Minnesota. He engaged in the lumber business at Lester Prairie in 1888, and came to Maple Lake in 1890 and opened a lumber yard which he continues to operate, as president of the Westrup Lumber Company. The company has branch lumber and coal yards at Buffalo, Winsted, Watkins and Cold Springs, Minnesota.

Since coming to Maple Lake he has served as president and member of the village council and president of the board of education. He is vice president of the Security State Bank at Maple Lake and the Buffalo, Minnesota, National Bank. Mr. Westrup is a Democrat in politics and in the national election of 1932, was elected a presidential elector. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Order of Foresters. He married, 1893, Agnes Eisenpeter. They are the parents of: Florina, Olive, Bernard, James, Lester and John.

WEIHE, ALVIN C., born at Arlington, Minnesota, April 7, 1902, son of Henry C. and Emma (Doering) Weihe. He was reared on his father's farm near Arlington and received his education in the schools of that city, graduating from the high school in 1920. After completing his schooling he came to Delano. During his residence he served as city clerk, 1928 to 1934.

In 1922, he engaged with his father in the hardware business, until the fall of 1934 when he accepted the position of superintendent of the Delano (municipally owned) Light and Power Plant, which position he holds at the present time.

WINTER, REV. STEPHEN J., beloved pastor of the Church of St. Peter at Delano, Wright county, is a native son of Minnesota, and has consecrated his life to the service of his church. Since his ordination as a priest in 1916, a number of Minnesota communities have learned to appreciate his versatile talents, his high purpose and his enthusiastic cooperation with all the social and spiritual interests of his people.

He was born at LeSueur, Minnesota, March 17, 1887, son of John and Magdalen (Schmoll) Winter. His parents came from Germany and first lived at Hillsdale, Michigan, for three years, after which his father came to Henderson, Minnesota, and took up a homestead farm. John Winter was a Union soldier during the Civil war. He was wounded in battle at Tupelo, being shot through the arm, and for four months was incapacitated for duty. He then returned to Minnesota and was engaged in farming on the old homestead until his death in 1916 at the age of eighty-two. His wife passed away in August, 1916, aged seventy-eight. Both were devout Catholics and they reared their children in the same faith. Four of the daughters took the vows as Sisters. The children were: John J., who died when eleven years old; Mary, now Sister Margaret at Wendell, Idaho; Joseph of Glencoe;

Catherine, Sister Cletus, with the Infants Home at Minneapolis; Elizabeth, Sister Anacletus of St. Mary's Hospital at Minneapolis; Lena, who was Sister Darla, and died in January, 1934; Julia, twin of Lena, married Theodore Mills of Chicago, and died in June, 1931; Andrew, who died in January, 1929; Rose, who is housekeeper for her brother, Rev. Stephen J., at Delano; Theresa, wife of James Hickery of Lamberton, Minnesota; and Leo A. of Bismarck, North Dakota.

Stephen J. Winter was reared on his father's farm, attended country school, and St. Ann's school at Le Sueur, and in 1909 was graduated from the College of St. Thomas. His philosophical and theological studies were pursued in the St. Paul Seminary, until ordained to the priesthood in 1915, by Archbishop John Ireland. His succession of pastoral duties included work as assistant pastor of St. Agnes parish, St. Paul, until 1917; one year with St. Mathew's church, St. Paul; dean of discipline and mathematics at St. Thomas College, and in 1920, he went to New Ulm as assistant pastor of Holy Trinity church. Following that he was at Bird Island until 1926, as assistant pastor of St. Mary's church. He was pastor of the St. Joseph's church at Lamberton from 1926 to 1928, and in the latter year began his duties at the Church of St. Peter at Delano.

The people of the parish speak in high praise of the constructive leadership of Father Winter. The parish consists of 150 Catholic families. The church, erected in 1912, which cost \$65,000, is a beautiful symbol of the religious aspirations of the people of the parish. Since he became pastor, Father Winter has built a parochial school at a cost of \$34,000 and a residence for the Sisters, costing \$8,000. The parochial school enrolls 150 pupils, and is under the direction of the Sisters of St. Francis of Rochester, Minnesota.

Father Winter in 1917, was commissioned a chaplain, but was never called to active service. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the American Legion, the Catholic Order of Foresters and St. Anthony Society. Among other talents he has developed since boyhood his taste and skill as a musician. While at St. Thomas College, he directed a band of sixty-five pieces, and while in the St. Paul Seminary he directed the orchestra for six years. He plays the violin and other instruments. However, he is a man of many interests, and enjoys every phase of the life of his parish. In the building of the parochial school he saw to it that it was well equipped with a gymnasium and playground, and he took the lead in securing the damming of the Crow River so as to afford a commodious skating rink for the children. Father Winter is a Democrat.

WHIPPLE, HARRY S., a prominent member of the bar of Wright county. Residence, Monticello. Mr. Whipple was born at Waterloo, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, July 19, 1877, son of Henry P. Whipple, a native of New York State, and of Julia A. (Shaddock) Whipple. Henry P. Whipple was a veteran of the Civil war.

Harry S. Whipple received his early education in the schools of Waterloo, Wisconsin. Graduated from high school in 1895. Taught country school for several years. He studied law in Waterloo three years. In June, 1904, he received his law degree at the St. Paul College of Law. In March, 1906, he established his home and office in Monticello where he has resided ever since. He was formerly president of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, until it merged with the State Bank of Monticello. During the World war he served as a member of the legal advisory board for Wright county. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, Eastern Star and Knights of Pythias. His Masonic

affiliations are with Monticello Lodge No. 16, A. F. and A. M., and Nelson Chapter No. 71, Royal Arch Masons. He belongs to the 18th Judicial District and Minnesota State Bar Association.

Mr. Whipple married September 18, 1901, Maye Harley of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. She died November 25, 1928. Daughter Kathryn born November 4, 1906; died November 25, 1908. On July 23, 1930, Mr. Whipple married Mrs. Mildred McCrory. Her husband, Herbert W. McCrory, died November 29, 1928, leaving two children, Marjorie Mae, born May 7, 1919, and Hazel Esther, born December 20, 1920.

YANY, REV. VINCENT J. is the beloved pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church at Delano. In this pastorate he has had the good fortune of coming in contact with many families whom he has known since boyhood. Father Yany is a native of Wright county, and is a member of a family that has lived there since Pioneer days.

He was born on a farm in Franklin township, near Delano, January 21, 1881, son of Bartholomew and Mary (Fautsch) Yany. His parents were born in Prussian Poland. His father was nineteen years of age when he came to America in 1870. After a residence in Minneapolis, he acquired some land in Franklin township, Wright county, and achieved his most notable success as a farmer and livestock dealer. He reared and supported a large family, and when he finally retired from his farm, lived in Minneapolis for about seven years. He died March 6, 1923, and his wife in September, 1900.

Vincent J. Yany when a boy was designated for the service of the church and his education was carefully supervised to that end. After the district schools of his home locality, he attended parochial school at Delano. Continued his education in St. Thomas College and completed his philosophical and theological studies at St. Paul Seminary. On June 11, 1908, he was ordained a priest by Archbishop Ireland, and his first work was as acting pastor of Holy Cross church at Minneapolis for four months. He was assistant pastor of St. John's church in St. Paul, and from December 2, 1908, until the close of 1913, he was pastor of St. John's church at New Brighton. On January 1, 1914, he was made pastor of St. Philip's church at North Minneapolis, serving there for nearly six years.

Father Yany came to the pastorate of St. Joseph's church at Delano on September 6, 1919. Since then he has devoted himself to the service of this parish and its people for fifteen years. He also has charge of St. Mary's church in Franklin township, where he looks after the spiritual welfare of fifty families in the parish. St. Mary's beautiful church structure of renaissance architecture was erected in 1914. The Delano parish contains a hundred families. The Delano parish has a very handsome church, built in 1903. In June, 1933, Father Yany observed the jubilee celebration of his parish.

He is a member of the Council of the Knights of Columbus at Waverly, the Holy Cross Council of the Catholic Order of Foresters at Minneapolis, and for the past ten years has been active in the Red Cross Chapter at Delano. He is a Republican. Among sports and pastimes probably his favorite hobby is pitching horseshoes, and he also enjoys gardening and the raising of flowers. He owns some farming interests in Franklin township.

Father Yany is the second in a family of ten children, the others being: John, a farmer at Michigan, North Dakota; Thomas, a farmer in Franklin township of Wright county; Mary, Albert, Anna and Dor-

othy, all residents of Minneapolis; Julia, wife of Leo Grabowski of South Minneapolis; Joseph of Franklin township, Wright county, and Frances, wife of Anthony Vatter of Winona.

ZIEBARTH, EDWARD W., born at Posen, Germany, September 7, 1846, son of Fred and Julia Sheire (Shefty) Ziebarth. He came to America with his parents as a child and made his home with them on a farm in Franklin township, and here he was reared to manhood. He was educated in the public schools. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company K, 10th Minnesota Infantry. He took part in the battles of Nashville, Guntown and Spanish Fort, Tennessee. He escaped without permanent injury, but suffered from a broken arm sustained in falling from a forty foot cliff. He was one of the cordon of troops present at the execution of 29 Indians at Mankato, Minnesota.

At the close of the war he returned home and farmed 184 acres in Franklin township at the north fork of Crow River. In securing his household furnishings he hauled in a wheelbarrow his kitchen stove from Minneapolis. About 1875, he established a brick yard on his farm, employing eight men in the operation of the yard, and during rush seasons employed seven additional men. Delano's buildings for which he furnished brick, present Eagle office building, J. W. Packer building, Delano city hall, Swedish Mission church, St. Peter's church rectory, Stralka building, Henk Drug Store, and practically all the brick residences in the territory adjacent to his yard.

He served for years as supervisor and treasurer of Franklin township and several years as mayor of Delano.

In 1880, he engaged in the lumber and farm machinery business in Delano, which business he operated for a short time, later engaging in the implement business, retiring in 1900.

He married October 18, 1866, Carolina Cook. They are the parents of Frank W., born June 30, 1869; Lorna and Adam J., both deceased. He is one of the last five surviving Wright county veterans of the Civil war. On his eighty-ninth birthday, he followed his annual custom of giving each child in the Delano community a ten-cent treat.